





## Hamkashier Must Shift B'sheba Run

The Hamkashier bus company in Jerusalem has been ordered to remove the station for its B'sheba and Southern service from Jaffa Road.

The Ministry of Transport, the Municipality, and the Police have given them a month's time in which to move. Mr. Moshe Zor, M.C. Chairman of the Municipal Transport Committee, told The Jerusalem Post that this one-month ultimatum was delivered 10 days ago.

Hamkashier intended to move the station from its present location outside Beit Hanan into three shops which it planned to lease near the "Davidka" memorial. However, other tenants of the building protested against the plan. Mr. Zor said, and the authorities suggested that Hamkashier move the station to a spot in Romema, off Jaffa Road. This the company turned down, apparently for fear of competition from the Egged central bus station nearby.

If it fails to move by the end of the month, the police will take action. Hamkashier was also told to shut the terminal stops of bus lines on Jaffa Road. Only one bus at a time will be allowed to remain at stops in this main thoroughfare.

Mr. Zor sharply criticized the company for failure to keep buses clean.

## Bremen Jews Get New Synagogue

BREMEN, West Germany (Reuter). — The Bremen Jewish community on Wednesday worshipped for the first time in a new synagogue, built to replace the one destroyed during the "Crystal Night" pogrom of November, 1938.

The Bremen Senate contributed the building land for the new synagogue, and D.M.L.M. (about 150,000) out of restitution funds for its construction.

## USSR RESUMING TESTS

(Continued from Page 1)

that "Every measure is being taken to minimize the harmful effects of thermonuclear weapons tests on living organisms." It added that these harmful effects are well known in the Soviet Union.

The announcement went on to say that the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941 had been successful because of the German army's superiority in military equipment.

It said: "The experience of history teaches that it has never been possible to keep years ago over ideological differences — would again come together under a 'united camp of Jewish workers'."

## LYDDA FLIGHTS

**FRIDAY**  
All Times Local Time  
ARRIVALS: El Al 208 from New York — 12:00. El Al 428 from London and Zurich — 17:25. El Al 408 from Rome — 18:00. El Al 307 to Nicosia — 01:01. DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 61 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 06:45. Alitalia 46 to Athens and Rome — 08:10. El Al 406 to Rome — 08:30. K.L.M. 526 to Rome and Amsterdam — 09:00. El Al 307 to Nicosia — 09:00. Air France 106 to Rome and Paris — 10:10. Olympic 600 to Athens — 10:30. El Al 427 to Munich and Paris — 12:10. El Al 229 to London and New York — 13:30.

**SATURDAY**  
ARRIVALS: El Al 308 from New York, London and Rome — 14:45. T.W.A. 900 from New York, London, Madrid and Rome — 15:30. El Al 428 from Rome and Munich — 19:25. B.E.A. 264 from London, Paris and Athens — 20:10. Alitalia 42 from Rome — 20:15. DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 61 to Nicosia — 23:10.

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## Africans at UN Protest 'Indignities' in N.Y.

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The 25 delegations of the African group of nations on Wednesday night expressed "deep concern" over alleged "outrages on the tranquility, safety and dignity" of African diplomats in New York.

The group issued a statement after a private meeting during which members discussed an incident in Harlem last Saturday involving Mr. Michel Collet, Deputy Representative of Guinea.

It said members would continue to press the issue in cooperation with the entire Afro-Asian group of 45 nations "until complete satisfaction is obtained on the basis of respect for the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations."

## Soviet Technical Aid for Tunisia

TUNIS (AP). — A \$28m. treaty for technical and scientific assistance to Tunisia has been signed with the Soviet Union. The aid will be for five water conservation dams in Northern Tunisia and a school for agricultural engineers.

Tunisia sent a mission to Moscow to negotiate the pact after the start of the Bizerta crisis.

## Western Galilee Coast Motor Boat Excursions

NAHARIYA. — A 90-minute non-stop motor boat excursion from Nahariya to Roan Hanikra along the Western Galilee coast is being operated by the Mishot Company. Two launches are plying the route, each carrying 30 persons at a time, at IL.75 per person.

Local authorities along the coast are developing or repairing anchorages, and hope to complete them in time for next season. The boats will then run on a timetable with calls at intermediate stops.

## LAW REPORT

September 1, 1961

### In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the President, Justice Olshan, and Justices Sussman and Cohen.

Aharon Rubinstein and Partners, Ltd., Appellants, v. Nazareth Textile Works, Ltd., Respondents (C.A. 44/61).

Circumstances in Which Communications Manager Advocate and Client Privileged

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a decision of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on January 18, 1961 (C.G. 387/60).

The appellants and the respondents entered into an agreement after their managers had been introduced to each other by Advocate Rosenzweig, who had been retained by the appellants.

Eventually the appellants (the partnership) for breach of contract and called Mr. Rosenzweig as a witness to testify on the content of the conversations between the two managers.

The company's Counsel objected to his testimony on the grounds that he had served as legal adviser and that he was not connected with the partnership.

The court, therefore, disallowed Mr. Rosenzweig from testifying on the content of the conversations without the permission of his client, the appellants.

On the other hand, argued that Mr. Rosenzweig had not been present at the conversations in his capacity as an advocate and that, in any case, only an advocate can ask for protection from disclosure on the grounds of privilege.

District Court Judge Ravich held that at least to the outward appearance Mr. Rosenzweig appeared to have had the status of an advocate in the negotiations between the parties and that as he had received advocate's fees from the manager of the company it was impossible for him to refuse to testify on the content of the conversations.

The partnership appealed against this decision and the company cross-appealed.

Mr. Justice Sussman, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, said that there were two problems to be considered: first, whether Mr. Rosenzweig had been the respondents' advocate; and secondly, in the event that the reply to the first question was in the affirmative, whether the conversations which had been carried on between the parties in his presence were privileged.

The answer to the first question, held Justice Sussman, is in the negative as, according to the evidence, Mr. Rosenzweig had been on friendly terms with both managers and in this capacity had introduced them to each other, while the advocate's fees he had received from the manager of the company had been in remuneration for services not connected with the company's affairs.

But even if Judge Rosenzweig had been correct in finding that Mr. Rosenzweig had been present at the conversations in his capacity as an advocate, his final conclusions would still be incorrect, held Justice Sussman.

For the rule as to when communications between advocate and his client are privileged is that as laid down by Wigmore. On Evidence and ed. paragraph 2292: "Where legal advice of any kind is sought from a professional legal adviser in his capacity as such, the communications relating to that purpose, made in confidence by the client, are at his instance permanently protected from disclosure by himself or by the legal adviser except the protection be waived."

In line with this rule, held Justice Sussman, it is clear that only the client can waive his right to protection, and that this is not within the province of the advocate himself.

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## Cables in Brief

DISCRETION. — French police yesterday gave this cautious reason for refusing to disclose names of 81 persons rescued from the Alpine cableway accident near Chamonix: "You never know who travels with whom, and in France we try to be as discreet about these things as we can."

PARDON. — Major-General Ahmed Saïd al Abd, Military Governor-General of Baghdad, Wednesday released 104 people from detention on the recommendation of a special military committee, formed on the order of Premier Kassem, according to the Baghdad press.

DENIAL. — A White House spokesman yesterday formally denied press reports that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, wife of the President, was pregnant.

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Melchior Sh



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## Paris Letter

By Maurice Carr

EU

By Mok

## BREAKING THE SILENCE

THE Parisians are coming — coming back home by the thousands and by the millions. Of all the capital cities in Europe, if not the world, the emptiest in summer must be Paris. This year's holiday exodus was greater than ever before. At the same time, fewer foreign tourists put in an appearance; many would-be visitors, especially Americans, were scared off by rumours of the fascist putch that was supposed to occur in mid-August.

Now the awakening is here. Everywhere shutters are opening up. Shops are going into business again. Yet people still have a far-away look in their eyes, as if wondering whether their vacation travels, their stay by the sea or in the country, were only a dream. But to prove to themselves that they have really been away, they have not only their bundles of snapshots, which they are examining in buses, Metro trains, cafés; no, they have also their sun tans. Pale skins in this season look inelegant.

Much blood has been spilled in the ebb and flow of the human tide from and into Paris. Hundreds of people died in road accidents, and many thousands were injured. But the survivors, those who were neither killed nor maimed, are beginning to pack the boulevards again. Soon the crush of traffic will be overwhelming; the stench of exhaust fumes overpowering; and the "City of Light" will be its normal self once more.

Dispersing Unreality The air of unreality that has hung over the political scene, also, should be thoroughly dispelled next Tuesday when Gen. de Gaulle holds a press conference. His rare public pronouncements are always eagerly awaited; but if public expectancy were measurable with, say, a thermometer, the reading today would probably show that the French are running an unusually high fever, although they are outwardly maintaining their *sang-froid*.

Besides the crisis which concerns the entire world, the French of course have their own particular troubles. There is Biseria, which fell like a bolt from the blue sky of Franco-Tunisian amity; and there is the perennial Algerian business. On none of these subjects has the public here so far had any official enlightenment.

The governmental silence on major current affairs was not only religiously maintained, but was even with malice aforethought made more conspicuous in the communiqué issued after last week's Cabinet meeting. This contained only one announcement, on France's willingness to join Britain in building a cross-Channel bridge or tunnel, as if nothing else mattered.

This laconic attitude, no doubt, reflects de Gaulle's long-term historical view that long after the pressing troubles of the present are forgotten, the cross-Channel link — France, for her part, prefers a bridge to a tunnel — will be a great concrete reality, literally and figuratively so. With Britain's impending entry into the Common Market, Western Europe is well on the way to regaining and even surpassing its pre-World War status as a main power.

It is in the context of future West European unification that de Gaulle views the Berlin problem. In his heart, if not overtly, he is reconciled to perpetuation of a split Germany. But if he can understand the Kremlin's resolve never to let go of Eastern Germany, he is grimly resolved to keep the Federal German Republic within the Western orbit.

The West, de Gaulle maintains, must not betray weakness — there can be no question of capitulation — in Berlin, because if it loses the respect of the Germans who worship strength, then, sooner or later, the whole of Germany will move into the Moscow orbit.

In another respect, Berlin is a fateful test case in the current struggle for East-West coexistence and a mighty struggle it is, on the outcome of which depends the survival or extinction of the human race. Coexistence, to be a reality and not an empty word, hole through which to hurtle to perdition, must be based on mutual East-West acceptance of the status quo. Not that all existing territorial or political boundaries are sacrosanct, but that modifications imposed by force are liable to lead to global disaster. When once the Great Powers start pushing each other around, there is no knowing where they will stop, whence they will push themselves and the rest of us over the precipice.

## Tough Line

For all these reasons, de Gaulle is taking a "tough line" in Berlin. He is convinced that since, fortunately, there are no demonic gangsters of the Hitler variety at the helm of any of the great capitals today, no one will deliberately start a war. The West, he argues, must be firm in its refusal to yield to intimidation, otherwise the peace will be imperilled in the long run; but his policy is by no means wholly negative, for at the same time he advocates an East-West summit conference which, far from confining itself solely to the Berlin question, will seek to lay down fair-play rules and positive modes of conduct for global coexistence.

In his treatment of the Biseria trouble and its United Nations repercussions, de Gaulle has offered an extraordinary display of haughty offhandness. At a previous press conference, he derided "the machine," as he calls the U.N., for its tepid turn-out.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, To me the political constellation here after the elections appears something like this: Mr. Ben-Gurion has very nearly achieved his aim. Out of these elections has emerged the possibility of two powerful groups facing each other. One group, "Mapai" with its members already exists; the other group is still an embryo as a group. It is still in two parts, but the parts have shown germs of strength and could become powerful, if unified. I refer to "Herut" and the "Liberals"; the stronger portion of the Liberals, the General Zionists, have for some time been in "fierce"

Time was when small nations needed protection against the big ones. In the United Nations, it is the little ones who with their combined voting power pull the large countries — such as the burden of de Gaulle's complaint, and he for one is not going to stand for it. His contemptuous indifference to the debate in the U.N. Special Assembly irritated the Brazzaville group of African member states of the French Community to vote against France — a nasty blow for de Gaulle.

As for the Biseria outbreak itself, this is a rash provoked, like so much other unpleasantness, by the Algerian conflict. Ultimately, the Franco-African edifice of friendship will stand or fall according to whether the Algerian keystone is well or ill laid.

By the time de Gaulle receives the press in the Elysée Palace, he will presumably be apprised of the readiness or otherwise of the newly-reconstituted F.L.N. "Provisional Algerian Government" to reach a negotiated peace settlement. One way or the other, with or without the F.L.N., he is reported to be bent on holding a self-determination referendum in Algeria next spring. Should his cherished formula of a mutually profitable partnership between an independent Algeria and France be rejected, the alternative will be a "regrouping" of the pro-French and pro-F.L.N. Algerians, that is to say, partition.

The assumption is that Gen. de Gaulle will adhere to this broad policy to which he has committed himself in the past. What is uncertain is his mode of implementation.

Something even happened which Dr. Servatius would find difficult in explaining: it was the Feted who, from his humble position in law, dictated to the sphere of kings and governments. It was in this case the King's obedience to the Nation that saved the entire Bulgarian Jewry.

Every Bulgarian Jew in Israel has a heartwarming memory of his own tell and them in greater detail at the Eichmann trial. The humble Bulgarian people were not mentioned by the Attorney General, but the righteous Gentiles.

Yours, etc.  
NINA DANIEL  
Tel Aviv, August 28.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — In the name of all members of the Dutch group of the Amsterdam Jews, Maanenkoer and the Vroonkoer Haasler Hahshoed — I most energetically protest at the letter of Mr. Baruch E. Saville, Chairman of the Hithadut Oel Beitano, in your issue of August 7. The members of my choir have asked me to inform you that they have no share in any of the complaints mentioned in that letter.

On the contrary, we have the greatest possible admiration for the way in which we were treated. The task of the Zimriya was a very difficult one and it was performed in a most admirable way. We quite understand that, with a small budget, it was impossible to give 800 guests a luxurious stay and we did not expect it. We are very grateful to the Zimriya's organization.

Yours, etc.  
A. KOLTHOFF  
Amsterdam, August 28.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Dr. Robert Servatius' pessimistic assertion that the citizen has no choice between obedience to the State and obedience to human conscience could only serve the poor cause of his defence.

Against the many historical facts which in fact proved only the sad weakness of mankind, there is in my opinion that disproved the defence counsel's assertion very strongly. It is a well-known historic fact (and the Prime Minister mentioned this some time ago, in his speech at the last Zionist Congress in Jerusalem) that the entire Bulgarian Jewry was saved from extermination.

The King, of German descent, and the Government, totally Nazi-Germanized, threw Bulgaria on the side of Nazi Germany's allies. But neither the King nor the Government could break the moral principle of "Thou Shalt Not Kill," deeply rooted in the soul of the Bulgarian people. Not a single Bulgarian Jew was killed — despite the assurance that persecution and extermination were not regarded as unlawful.

Yours, etc.  
IRSH OLM HOLLAND  
Tel Aviv, July 21.



"He says anyone who keeps up with the cost-of-living should get a gold medal too."

## YESTERDAY'S PRESS

## Casablanca Conference

Lamshov (Abdus Ha'avoda) hopes that the break-up of the Casablanca bloc conference in Cairo indicates that the newly-born African countries have grown wise to Nasser's designs, and that their dissociation from him will grow as their disillusionment increases. But such a turn must not be left to chance: our Foreign Ministry must act by disseminating factual information about Nasser's ambition as set out in his theory of the "Three Circles" designed to give Egypt the hegemony over the Arab world, the Moslem world and the African Continent.

Hamedia (World Aguda) writes that the debate has cut down Nasser's prestige, and it is doubtful if he will be able to pose as a leader of the neutralist conference opening on Friday at Belgrade. This is a point of great moment for Israel, Ha-



By arrangement with 'Ma'ariv'

## FENCING EVENT

At Hamshahar (Mapam) also ascribes the campaign to the desire of the religious extremists to bring about a political union over the souls of the Youth Aliya wards.

Devar (Hahadass) draws a serious picture of the State's political and economic tasks, concluding from it that we shall need a new Government that will be able to face the various problems and to carry out an effective policy.

Something even happened which Dr. Servatius would find difficult in explaining: it was the Feted who, from his humble position in law, dictated to the sphere of kings and governments. It was in this case the King's obedience to the Nation that saved the entire Bulgarian Jewry.

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## Soviet Communist Programme (XXIII)

## Improved Standards of Education and Research

Following the twenty-third instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass:

## T. THE INTRODUCTION OF UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION

In the next decade compulsory secondary general and polytechnical education is to be introduced for all children of school age, and education of eight classes for young people engaged in national economy who have not had the appropriate schooling. In the subsequent

decade everyone is to receive a complete secondary education. Universal secondary education is guaranteed by the development of general and polytechnical education along with the participation of school children in socially useful labour to the extent of their physical capacity, as well as by a considerable expansion of the network of evening schools, which provide a secondary education in off-work hours.

Secondary education must furnish a solid knowledge of the fundamentals of the basic sciences, an understanding of the principles of the Communist world outlook, and a labour and polytechnical training in accordance with the raising of the level of scientific and technical knowledge, with due regard to the needs of society and to the abilities and inclinations of the students, as well as to the moral, aesthetic and physical education of a healthy rising generation.

In view of the rapid progress of science and engineering, the system of industrial and vocational training should be improved continuously, so that the production skills of those engaged in production may be brought into ever greater harmony with their public upbringing.

## B. THE PUBLIC UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL AGE

The Communist system of public education is based on the public upbringing of children. The educational influence which the family exerts on children must be brought into ever greater harmony with their public upbringing.

The growing number of pre-school institutions and boarding schools of different types will fully meet the requirements of all working people who wish to bring their children of pre-school and school age to public upbringing.

The importance of the school, which is to cultivate the love of labour and of knowledge in children and to raise the younger generation in the spirit of Communist consciousness and morality, will increase. An honourable and responsible role in this respect falls to teachers.

## C. THE CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR HIGH-STANDARD INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION OF THE RISING GENERATION

The party plans to carry out an extensive programme for the restructuring of schools and cultural-educational establishments to meet fully the needs of education and instruction. All schools will be housed in good buildings and will go over to a one-shift, timetable. They will all have study workshops and chemical, physical and other laboratories. Rural schools will also have their own farming plots, and large factories will have production training shops for school children. The largest facilities — cinema, radio and television — will be widely used in schools.

For physical training and aesthetic education, all schools and extra-scholastic establishments will have gymnasiums, sports grounds and facilities for the creative endeavour of children in music, painting, sculpture, etc. The network of sports schools, sports grounds, tourist camps, skating centres, aquatic stations, swimming pools and other sports facilities will be expanded in towns and country-side.

## D. HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED EDUCATION

In step with scientific and technical progress, higher and secondary specialized education, which must train highly skilled specialists with a broad theoretical and political background, will be expanded.

Shorter working hours and a considerable improvement in the standard of living of the entire population will provide everyone with an opportunity to receive higher or secondary specialized education if he so desires. The number of higher and secondary specialized schools, evening and correspondence schools in particular, as well as higher schools at factories, agricultural institutes on large state farms, people's universities, studios, conservatories, etc., must be increased in all areas of the country, with support from the factories and from the trade unions and other social organizations. The plan is to increase considerably every year the number of students at higher and secondary specialized schools. Specialized education will be afforded to tens of millions of people.

Under the Socialist system of economy, scientific and technical progress enables man to conquer the riches and forces of nature most effectively in the interests of the people, to discover new types of energy and to create new materials, to develop means of weather control, and to master outer space. Application of science in production becomes a decisive factor of rapid growth of society. Scientific progress and the introduction of scientific achievements into the economy will remain an object of special concern to the party.

## A DEVELOPMENT OF THEORETICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The further perspectives of scientific and technical progress depend primarily on the achievements of the key branches of natural science. In this level of development in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology is a necessary condition for the advancement and the effectiveness of technical, medical, agricultural and other sciences.

Theoretical investigations will be promoted to the utmost, primarily in such decisive fields of technical progress as electrification of the whole country, comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, the application of chemistry to the leading branches of the national economy, industrial uses of atomic energy, transport and communications. This applies to:

Studying the power and fuel balance of the country, finding the best ways and means of utilizing the natural sources of power, working out the scientific fundamentals of a single power grid, discovering new power sources and developing methods of direct conversion of thermal, nuclear, solar and chemical energy into electric power, and solving problems related to control of thermonuclear reactions;

Working out the theory and principles of designing new machines, automatic and telemechanical systems, intensively developing radio electronics, elaborating the theoretical foundations of computing, control and information machines, and improving them technically;

Investigating chemical processes, working out new, more efficient technologies and creating inexpensive high-quality artificial synthetic materials for all branches of the national economy: mechanical engineering, building, the manufacture of domestic goods and mineral fertilizers, and creating new preparations for agriculture;

Improving existing methods and devising new, more effective methods of prospecting minerals and making comprehensive use of natural wealth.

Biological Research

Big advances are to be made in the development of all the biological sciences in order successfully to solve medical problems and achieve further progress in agriculture. The main basis to be solved by these sciences in the interests of mankind are: ascertainment of the nature of the phenomena of

life, study and control of the vital processes, in particular, metabolism and heredity. Medicine must concentrate on discovering means of preventing and conquering cancer, virulent cardio-vascular and other dangerous diseases.

It is important to study and extensively use micro-organisms in the economy and public health, among other things for the production of foods and fodder, vitamins, antibiotics and enzymes, and for the development of new agricultural techniques.

Artificial earth satellites and space ships have, by enabling man to penetrate into outer space, provided great opportunities of discovering new natural phenomena and laws, and investigating the planets and the sun.

In the age of rapid scientific progress, the elaboration of the philosophical problems of modern natural science on the basis of dialectical materialism, the only scientific world outlook and method of cognition, becomes still more urgent.

## Social Sciences and History

There must be intensive development of research work in the social sciences, which constitute the scientific basis for the guidance of the development of society. Most important is the investigation of the key objective laws governing the economic, political and cultural progress of socialism and its development into communism, and elaboration of the problems of Communist education.

The task of economic science is to theoretically ge-

neralize new phenomena in the economic life of society, and to work out the national economic problems whose solution promotes successful Communist construction. Economists must concentrate on finding the most effective ways of utilizing material and labour resources in the economy, the best methods of planning and organizing industrial and agricultural production, and elaborating the principles of a rational distribution of the productive forces and of the technical and economic problems of Communist construction.

The investigation of the problems of world history and contemporary world development must disclose the law-governed process of mankind's advance toward communism, the change in the balance of forces in favour of socialism, the aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism, the break-up of the colonial system of imperialism, and its consequences, and the upsurge of the national-liberation movement of the peoples.

It is important to study the historical experience of the Communist party and the Soviet people, the objective laws of development of the world socialist system and the world Communist and working-class movement.

The social sciences must continue to struggle with determination against bourgeois ideology, against Right Socialist theory and practice and against revisionism and dogmatism. They must uphold the purity of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.)

## THE KNESSET

## The Opening of The Fifth Knesset

1. The Fifth Knesset will be opened by the President of the State at a Festive Session on Tuesday, September 4, 1961, at 4 p.m.

2. Entrance tickets for the public to the festive session will be distributed by the Secretaries of the Parliamentary Parties in the Knesset. There will be no distribution of tickets by the Knesset Office.

3. The entrance to the Knesset building to Knesset Members and those invited to the plenary hall will be through the main entrance on King George Avenue. Others invited will enter by the entrance on Babur Buri (Western wing).

4. The doors to the Knesset building will be closed at 2.45 Knesset Members and visitors are requested to come early and take their places by the above time.

5. Parking facilities: Due to the Guard of Honour Ceremony for the President of the State, no parking of vehicles will be allowed in the Knesset square, apart from those with special parking stickers. Those invited are requested to park their cars by the Menorah Club and in the adjacent streets.

6. For particulars, please apply to the Public Office of the Knesset until 3 p.m. on opening day.

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ALLEN VIRGO  
IN THE ARMS OF THE JAPANESE  
THE OUTSIDER

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Stephen Levey  
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**THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM**  
**Synagogue in Honour of Dr. I. Goldstein**

The Synagogue Committee is now engaged in making arrangements for the forthcoming High Festival Services.

Members of the public wishing to attend these services are asked to apply by September 1 at the Information Desk, Administration Building, Hebrew University Campus, where they can obtain tickets (without payment) and details of the services.

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# ISRAEL'S WEEK

## Coalition Talk Riddles

**CABINET** coalition problems were no nearer a solution than on the day when the election results were known, nearly three weeks ago. None of the parties was prepared to take the initiative and state openly that it wished to join the next Government — and have the step interpreted as over-eagerness and perhaps thus lower the price of their future coalition partnership.

By the same token, Mapai also seemed reluctant to indicate which coalition partners it favoured, so as not to put any of the prospective candidates in a preferential position. All this indicated drawn-out coalition talks which are not likely to be concluded until after the High Holidays, sometime in October.

The biggest question-mark is still the view of the man who will presumably form the next Cabinet — and who headed all previous ones (with the exception of one year). With Prime Minister Ben-Gurion maintaining his silence even at Mapai's top-level leadership consultations last Sunday, there was little point to the feelers put out

by the parties to the left and right.

But even in this blurred coalition picture some clear lines emerged. This week the Liberal Party's executive decided to keep itself eligible, rejecting by an overwhelming majority a Herut proposal to form a joint right-wing Knesset faction which would be bound to remain in opposition.

### N.R.P. Stand

Left wing-sponsored four-party talks (Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam, the Liberals and the National Religious Party), aimed at a joint stand in any coalition talks with Mapai, meanwhile seemed to falter before they got under way, largely because the N.R.P. was inclined to negotiate with Mapai on its own and assure maximum consideration for the religious demands that most concern it.

Mapai's only initiative was directed towards the two-man Poalei Agudat Yisrael faction. This has a special numerical significance, for with its 46 votes it could command 48 votes in a government coalition, compared to the 46 of the other four parties.

thus maintaining a slim Cabinet majority.

The Mapai Secretariat will today appoint a special coalition negotiation committee which is initially expected to hold talks with all present Cabinet members. Clearer coalition prospects are likely to emerge only at a much later stage. The party's internal problems in the wake of the Lavon affair and the wage problems facing the Histadrut would speak in favour of including the left-wing parties in the next Government. It is on this score that Mr. Ben-Gurion may be persuaded, despite bitter past experience, to try to carry on once more with Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda. In that case the left would presumably have to change its adamant anti-Mapai attitude which it maintains as though the election campaign was still in full swing.

Meanwhile, the re-election of Knesset Speaker Kadish Luz appears to be assured next Monday and there is little likely to be any attempt to form a coalition on the left and right, but without Mapai, which two years ago elected an Ahdut Ha'avoda candidate for this post.

Young Israeli Maccabi members make living pattern during their demonstration of the opening of the Sixth Maccabiah at Ramat Gan. Photo by Bess.

## P.C.C. Envoy

**THE** long dormant Palestine Conciliation Commission made its way to the front page this week with the announcement that it was dispatching the Canadian, Sir Joseph Johnson, to the Middle East to conduct a study of the Arab refugee problem. The Johnson mission was prompted by the U.N. General Assembly directive of last year calling for the P.C.C. to submit a report on the refugee problem by October 15.

Israel notified the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, of her willingness to cooperate with Mr. Johnson. But there was considerable doubt whether the mission could lead to any real solution to the plight of the refugees.

## International Talks

**AT** the International Fiscal Association's Congress in Jerusalem this week, a strong bid was made by the Israeli delegates for local measures which should allow residents of capital-exporting countries, who invest in under-developed countries, to enjoy the tax benefits these countries offer. At present the benefits are often skimmed off by the Revenue Department of the capital-exporting country instead of being left to the investor.

A resolution in this direction was taken at the last Congress of IPA two years ago, but the whole issue was subsequently bogged down in the technical difficulties of avoiding double taxation. Dr. Vogel of Western Germany stated on Tuesday that it was impossible to make individual treaties with 50 or 60 under-developed countries in a short time, and urged that unilateral measures be taken by the capital-exporting countries.

The proposal advanced by Mr. Gal-Ed, of the Israel Treasury, was that all such investments be granted a 25 per cent tax rebate in the investor's country of residence, whether tax benefits are granted in the under-developed country or not. Such a measure would give an important fillip to the flow of capital from the rich countries of the Western world to the many areas in Africa, Asia and Latin America that are in dire need of funds.

## VIPs and Vision

**HOTEL** staffs were also kept busy last week catering to a different kind of tourist rush — official visits of foreign state dignitaries.

The list was headed by President Tzannana of Malagasy, who capped his six-day state visit on Monday by a ten-day visit as guest of the Defence Ministry, paying particular attention to the Nahal and Gadna training camps. He was accompanied by a large entourage, including a Minister of the Foreign Ministry of Malagasy and a Minister of the Interior.

sure, for lack of adequate savings in the local community. Finance Minister Levi Eshkol observed in his address (at the opening ceremony of the congress on Monday) that Israel's tax levels "have not been among the lightest, and that the Government's endeavour in future will be to encourage more savings without any undue additional taxation."

Meanwhile, Israeli grinded themselves for the new forced loan to help immigration, which is to go before the Cabinet next week.

## Scientists' Turn

**ANOTHER** Conference — on the Genetics of Human Population in Israel, to be held at the Hebrew University from September 24-28, has been timed to take place shortly before the Second Conference on Human Genetics opening in Rome on September 7, in order to provide an opportunity for discussion among a smaller group of scientists concerned specifically with the genetics of human populations.

## First Music Festival

**THE** First Music Festival opened in the Capital on Saturday with a mixed programme. There was a choir (Rinat), a soloist (Canadian contralto Maureen Forrester) and a chamber orchestra — members of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Alexander Shtroum, Chief Director of the Festival and second violin of the Budapest Quartet. The composite bill, which included a specially commissioned Cantata by Yehudi Mikhlin, left the capacity audience cool, although Miss Forrester was accorded a prolonged ovation.

## The Middle East Scene

# CAIRO'S PLAN AT BELGRADE

**FOR** those with a taste for general analysis, the attempt to find out the precise difference between the appellations "neutral" and "non-aligned" will present a fascinating game. The explanation offered by the organizers of the Conference of Non-Aligned States opening in Belgrade today is far from convincing.

## Ins and Outs

Yet this principle of selection has not been followed consistently. Of the 16 member-states of the Arab League (excluding Kuwait), only six were initially invited to the preparatory conference of non-aligned countries in Cairo last June — Morocco, Sudan, the Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and, of course, the U.A.R. Reasons given for the exclusion of the other four — Lebanon, Jordan, Libya and Tunisia — reflect on the haphazard basis of selection, which was done mainly by Abdul Nasser and Tito.

According to Mahmoud Rida in "Rose al-Yusuf" recently, Lebanon was excluded because, although her leaders had indeed advocated a policy of non-alignment, their stand was always pro-Western for instance during the voting in the U.N. General Assembly on the admission of People's China, when Lebanon did not vote with the non-aligned nations but adopted the attitude of the Western Powers... As

grouping. Almost every single one of the 23 states attending the conference has its own inclination towards one of the two blocs, but none of them is linked militarily with either.

## 35 Per Cent Arab

Even should Saudi Arabia decide finally not to attend the meeting (there has been an outcry in Saudi Arabia against Saudi participation, since the Saudis "cannot be non-aligned toward the teachings of Islam"), nine or ten out of the 23 delegations at the conference will be Arab. This makes it unlikely that any resolution sponsored or supported by the Arab "bloc" will fail to pass. Since the Arabs can hardly be expected to display a united front on any other subject except Algeria, it is almost certain that some clear anti-Israel resolution will be adopted.

The agenda of the conference, which is to be decided upon by the assembled delegations, is not likely to include any specific items on "Palestine" or Israel. According to information which reached the Lebanese Foreign Ministry this week, the conference will deal with three major items:

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# PELTOURS

TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

## DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Sep. 3	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0810	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0810	ALITALIA	Rome
	0820	SEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1300	AIR FRANCE	Tel Aviv, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
	1745	BOAC	Tel Aviv, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
	2245	EL AL	Tel Aviv, Zurich, London
	2300	EL AL	Johnneshburg
MON. Sep. 4	0625	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0700	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0810	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	0820	SWISSAIR	Athens, Rome, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1200	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul, Amsterdam, New York (via London)
	2000	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, London
	2000	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London

## DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	Carrier	To
SUN. Sep. 3	0645	ISRAEL	Lima, Naples/Marcellina, Gibraltar/New York
Mon. Sep. 4	0645	T. HERZL	Geneva/Rome/Paris/Naples
Tues. Sep. 5	0645	HERZL	Geneva/Rome/Paris/Naples
Wed. Sep. 6	0645	OLYMPIA	Paris/Rome/Naples/London/New York
Wed. Sep. 6	0645	HERZL	Luxembourg/Berlin/Munich/Istanbul
Thurs. Sep. 7	0645	ISRAEL	Lima/Munich/Berlin
Thurs. Sep. 7	0645	ATHINA	Panagioti/Rhodes/Paris
Fri. Sep. 8	0645	MOLEDET	Lima/Munich/Berlin

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## World Jewish Sport

**FROM** every corner of the world, from as far afield as Chile and Australia, Egyptian and Canadian athletes converged on Israel for Tuesday's opening of the Sixth Maccabiah Games. In all, 27 countries were represented by some 300 athletes and their officials.

They brought with them spectacle and sometimes spectacular sporting achievements. Even for those Israelis not particularly keen on sport, the Maccabiah was interpreted as depicting the unity of Jewish youth.

The opening ceremony, though perhaps not as spectacular as Haifa's festival opening in the spring, was much more dramatic. A harp-encased American reporter with 26 years of experience in covering every major sporting event was seen with tears streaming down his face.

The Israel Defence Forces unit which included Army, Navy and Air Force men as well as girls of the Women's Corps, set a magnificent example as it stood motionless throughout the two-hour opening ceremony and paraded in fine military style that felt not an iota short of the best anywhere. The memorial ceremony, with flame-crowned obelisks representing the countries where Maccabi organizations were destroyed, was also gripping.

The colour of the opening ceremony, attended by President Ben-Gurion, was provided above all by the athletes themselves. Every contingent was clad in colours of its own, often similar to their national flags but mostly with the blue and white motif. In size the contingents ranged from the several hundred Israelis and 150 Americans to the single dapper Katanga tennis player.

The Maccabiah games have been recognized as regional games by the International Olympic Committee and all other major international sports bodies. Personal recognition was awarded by U.S. President Kennedy, who sent a message of greeting to the U.S. contingent, and France's President de Gaulle, who sent a Sevres china vase through a special envoy, Senator Jean-Louis Vigier.

When the competition proper opened on Wednesday, it was Holland that bagged the first medal through its 60-metre hurdler, Selma Hayek. While the Americans collected the most medals, track and field events they did not quite make the clean sweep they expected. It was often the dark horse athletes from the small and distant countries that won.

## Aguda's Publicity Drive

**ORTHODOX** anti-Youth Aliya campaigners this week kept up their attack, making every effort to keep seemingly dead issues alive and noisy. Youth Aliya continued to reiterate that its policy was, as it always had been, to direct its religious wards to religious centers and institutions. The Chairman of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Moshe Sharet M.K., and Mr. Moshe Kol, Head of Youth Aliya, each met separately with delegations of rabbis and talked over the complaints levelled against Youth Aliya. Mr. Sharet, who has stoutly defended Youth Aliya and Mr. Kol, promised the delegation he received that its standpoint would be conveyed to the next meeting of the Agency's Executive.

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In the long-standing case of the missing boy Yossef Schumacher, whose grandfather, Nahman Shinkov, is in prison for refusing to reveal his whereabouts, and return him to his parents, the latest development took place not in Israel but in London. Yossef's uncle, a Hebrew teacher named Shalom Shinkov, was summoned in a body by a London Magistrate to await extradition proceedings by the Israel Government on charges of abduction and perjury.

Shalom Shinkov appears to be the only lead the Israel Police have. It was he who allegedly spirited the boy off to an Agudat Yisrael settlement and some three months later took him away from there. There the trail ended.

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**A GIFT**  
to rejoice the smoker's heart

50 DUBOK FILTER  
50 CIGARETTES  
in the de Luxe Box



## INTERVIEW POINTS PLANNING FOR LIVING

T. S. ELIOT noted that a shadow falls between the idea and the reality, between the conception and the creation. Apparently poets are not the only people to find that the reality does not match the vision; Israel's town planners also discover that something intervenes between those lovely ideas which they trap on their drafting-boards and the not always pleasing results which eventually appear in the countryside. Unlike the poets, they are in the fortunate position of being able to identify the cause of that repulsive gap — the men who execute the plans. Furthermore, the planners complain that in pragmatic Israel it is the men of action and not the "back-room boys" who are given the honour and the budgets, while the designers are left with the shallow glory of having planned the country while they see heavy-handed executives twisting their dreams into unrecognizable shapes. Ariel Kahane, Director of the Division of Regional and National Plans (right), and Michael Golan, Deputy Director of the Public Works Department, discuss below our planning and execution.

By PHILIP GILLON

ARIEL Kahane was born in Germany and qualified as an architect at Berlin University. He immigrated to Israel in 1934 and on August 1, 1938 — he remembers the exact date — began to specialize in planning, after a short flirtation with the building side of creation.

"I have just celebrated the silver wedding of my marriage to planning," he says. "During the Mandate I worked in the Town Planning and Development Office with Kendall and have remained there ever since. You can say that the profession of town planning developed during my time and that I developed with it. Planning started with the simple idea of an architect designing a building — from this we moved to site-planning, then to settlement-planning, town-planning, regional planning, and, finally, to national planning."

Mr. Kahane is precise and meticulous, even in his speech and mannerisms, as befits a man accustomed to express himself in Indian ink with a fine-pointed nib. He does not believe in rushing headlong at problems; the man on the mountain trying to climb to the top is in no better a position to appreciate its size than the distant onlooker able to take a comprehensive view. Sitting in his office in the cold new building of the Jerusalem Kirya, he looks from wall to wall and sees the State of Israel neatly laid out as a series of maps. A large circle, a city of 150,000 souls known as Ashdod, seems very remote indeed from that groping but dynamic place on the "Beau Geste" sands where 6,000 people are battling to create new lives for themselves.

### Forgotten Men

"Ashdod is a case in point," he comments. "When they celebrated Ashdod Day a few weeks ago, nobody thought of mentioning us when they were handing out the praise to a long list of deserving recipients. Some of us were not even invited to the ceremony. But if we had not fought — against everybody — ten years ago for the idea of a port at that particular spot, after investigating all other possible places, the action would never have come near the place."

He explains that planning today involves joint action by experts in a wide variety of fields. The architect, town-planners, landscape architects, economists, sociologists, irrigation engineers and civil engineers all have to get together to work out the shape of things to come — it is no longer a problem for the architect alone. Planning has ceased to be a virtual art. In Israel, furthermore, there are specific factors to consider, such as security. The result is that the planning stage is long and arduous, and a vast amount of work has to be done before the first foundation stone can be laid or the first speech made.

The planners' difficulty is that the man of action can build without planning, but

the planner cannot create anything without the man of action to put his plans into effect. Thus the planner is already in a better position because in practice he can ignore the opposition to his plan. The opposition to the result is that the phrase "execution of a plan" has a double meaning — many a man executing a plan murders it as effectively as any hanger-on.

The basic question is who is to have the priority, the thinker or the man of action? According to Mr. Kahane, the answer is that the planner is rooted in Zionist ideology. The ideal of the new Jew as a man who used his hands to wield a hoe has hallowed pragmatism. Although there have been many changes in our society since the days when it was so important for Jews to prove their hands as well as their brains, the stress on action before anything else remains as great as it was in the pioneering days. "The favourite cry is 'talk 'tackles' (brass tactics)!"

MICHAEL Golan is bald, lean and loose-limbed, tanned by working on countless jobs in the heat of the sun. He leans back in his chair behind the desk of his office in the Public Works Department building in Tel Aviv. He has a knack of listening with great care to what other people say and it is almost impossible to see the wheels turning in his mind as he sorts the wheat from the chaff. He is clearly accustomed to making decisions and he gives an impression that most of them will be the right ones. At the same time, he certainly does not show any anti-"egghead" bias. Like Mr. Kahane, he supports his arguments by quoting from Zionist history and will even throw in some parallels from the Mishnah and French literature.

He was born in Warsaw and came to Israel in 1934 after completing his secondary school education. His interest in architecture was kindled by the architect's work and to see if he liked the country sufficiently to live there. This typically pragmatic technique brought results. He decided to study under the Jewish homeland and he has lived here ever since. He graduated as an engineer from the Technion and entered the service of the Public Works Department in 1940. Thus, like Mr. Kahane, he has grown with the office in which he has worked from the period of the Mandate, apart from a period of military service during the War of Independence. In 1950 he went to the United States to study the service of the Ministry of Health; this has the same number of beds and the same facilities, but has not the gracious rocking which so distinguishes the Hadassah Hospital but also added to the cost.

As to the question of why adequate credit is not given to the planners, as in the case of Ashdod, he does not think that this is due to some fundamental quarrel

between the planners and the builders. Public recognition is a capricious and goes to the wind blows; it depends upon who is getting the publicity rather than any real analysis of credits. In Biblical days Cain and Abel quarrelled about the relative importance of hunting and killing, but there is no reason for such arguments between people who have a common purpose.

MR. KAHANE complains that plans are changed time and again because of temporary pressures. Yielding to these pressures and deviating from the plan create new and greater problems than temporary inconvenience through adherence to the original concept. The planner, he says, is the man of the whole; the men of execution see only the fragments. Furthermore, many of the departures from the plan are made by politicians for reasons quite divorced from the overall national plan — an industry may be moved to the wrong town or road built, because of successful pressure groups. Such diversions may satisfy the people making the complaint, but they have far-reaching effects. Taking an industry planned for one town to another, to take a hypothetical example, will benefit the second town, but what does it do to the first? This in turn becomes a source of pressure until it is satisfied by some other deviation from the plan. A road built to remedy a passing difficulty becomes an established thoroughfare with shops and other activities springing up along it — and so a plan is aborted.

He adds that plans have to be flexible and that it is desirable that the people living in an area should have initiative and should demand rights for themselves. But their demands should only be satisfied in terms of the overall national plan because otherwise chaos is created for future years. The history of cities is full of plans that were disregarded "for good reasons" — but the successive generations pay the price. Men of action chafe at the limitations imposed by the plans, but these are essential to preserve the rights of the future against the pressures of the present.

MR. GOLAN says that the problem of deviation from the plan gets back to the fundamental issue of the importance of timing. He quotes as an example the building of the law courts in Tel Aviv. Everybody agreed

that the conditions were appalling and that it was impossible for justice to function in the decrepit old building with that dignity which is essential to convince litigants that the law is something to be respected. Building new courts in the normal way would have involved three years of planning and three years of construction. Doing the two simultaneously is unorthodox but it cuts the time down to four years. The gain of two years is vital for thousands of citizens.

Furthermore, he says, planners are not put under pressure to ignore time months making unimportant changes or waiting for inspiration in their desire to achieve perfection. But a designer, and a dynamic country such as Israel, constantly absorbing new immigrants and trying to make up for lost years, cannot afford to wait. Time is pressing on Israel's back. This may make it difficult to draw the ideal design, but he insists, the overall result proves that planners and men of action together are getting good results for the country. Taken all in all, he affirms, Israel's achievements compare favourably with those of any country under comparable conditions.

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## Italian Reformer Looks to Israel

WHAT makes Israelis tick? In the answer to this question Signor Danilo Dolci, writer, architect and 'social educator', hopes to find a means of helping the people of Sicily. Born in Sicily, he spent most of his life in northern Italy, where he studied, worked as an architect and was a conscientious objector by the Fascist government.

In 1952, at the age of 28, Signor Dolci went on a trip to Sicily, Italy's southernmost province, to have a look at some newly discovered Greek colonies. He saw the columns, the arches, the poverty, backwardness and misery among the people that he found it hard to believe that such primitive life could still be possible in the 20th century. He made a quick decision — to remain in Sicily and to help the people. As a result, he has been in Sicily for 24 years, working for the betterment of the people. He has a small house where he shelters 20 homeless children, orphaned as a result of Mafia activities, whom he adopted.

Backward Sicily has a population of four and a half million and is about twice the size of Israel. Signor Dolci told me in the "Visitors Gallery" that he had been in Sicily for 24 years, working for the betterment of the people. He has a small house where he shelters 20 homeless children, orphaned as a result of Mafia activities, whom he adopted.

The Central Government in Rome is concerned about the

situation," he said, "but they are not giving the right kind of assistance. Their technical aid is insufficient and badly planned. Big engineering works are being carried out without any form of progress. Dolci has been threatened by the Mafia and threatened against from the pulpit. He has been harassed by his group who have organized evening classes for peasants and over 200 small demonstration camps for teaching them advanced methods of agriculture. They formed small chambers of commerce and played simple Bach fugues to peasants who had never even seen a violin. The centre does not deal in politics. They do not preach, they teach."

He received a one-month jail sentence and the Lenin Prize for Peace at about the same time. The sentence was for organizing a 1,000-strong 24-hour fast protesting police brutality. He received the Lenin Prize for Peace, worth 25,000 dollars, which he immediately donated to the centre, in recognition of his work there.

In West Sicily, where Dolci is active, almost 40 per cent of the population is illiterate. One out of five children continues school after the fifth grade and one-third of the children do not go to school at all. A farm labourer earns the equivalent of IL2.60 a day but has work for only 120 days a year. The law says that nobody can own more than 200 hectares of land, but there are numerous landowners who own 1,000 hectares, while the majority of the peasants has to make a living from tiny plots.

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Student volunteer on treadmill has respiration measured in Technion's "Climate Room."

## Incentives Overcome Hot Weather, Say Technion Climate Team

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"...and here is the weather forecast. Maximum temperatures today; in Jerusalem 30 degrees; Haifa and Tel Aviv, 31; and in Eilat, 35 degrees."

RESIDENTS in all four cities grimly prepare themselves for another difficult day of heat and perspiration. Yet, the forecast tells little, except that the mercury will be high. Whereas Tel Aviv and Haifa will be sweating, it may be quite pleasant in Jerusalem and even in Eilat, despite the higher temperatures.

The forecast tells us nothing about how comfortable, or uncomfortable, we may be on this hot summer day. Just what effect climatic conditions have on the mental and physical capacities of Israelis has been the subject of considerable research at the Technion.

In the U.S.A., the summer forecast includes a "Comfort Index," which takes such additional factors as humidity and air movement into consideration, and gives a single glance forecast in the form of a number. When first introduced, the index, scientifically known as "thermal comfort," was published as a "Discomfort Index," but the outcry from summer resorts forced it into the more euphemistic "Comfort Index."

Climate Room

Experiments in this field have been carried out during the past year at the Technion's Indoor Climate Department of the Building Research Station by Mr. Baruch Givoni, the department head. The department supplies the meteorological service with a comfort index for Israel. Mr. Givoni told your reporter at the station's "Climate Room," last week, "For the present it only takes into account temperature and humidity, but it is already a great step forward from the temperature forecast. Later we shall work on the air movement factor too." They have already reduced the index to a numerical scale, which would give the public a fair idea of what to expect of the next day.

Experiments proceeded for several months in the specially rigged Climate Room at the Building Research Station, where temperatures of from 25 to 45 degrees, with humidities of from 30 to 95 per

cent, can be simulated. This covers the whole range of the Israel summer climate. The experiments had a two-way slant: mental and physical stresses.

For the first, a group of Technion students was used. They were first given IQ and emotional stress tests, and then put into the Climate Room. Here they had to carry out multiplications of five-digit figures. They worked half-hour stretches, with 30-minute rest periods. The experiment established that output increases in proportion to intelligence, and that emotional stability, or lack of it, most affects the output of the least intelligent.

Heat and Brains

The most interesting result, from the point of view of immediate application, was the discovery that it is possible to maintain the maximal degree of mental ability in hot and uncomfortable environments, provided that high incentives are offered. By promising the students a sum of 15 sheqels for each five-five digit multiplication correctly completed, their output of correct answers hardly dropped off, even though the heat was raised from 25 to 45 degrees and humidity from 30 to 50 per cent. The latter condition is "most uncomfortable," and probably worse than in any existing office in Israel, even if it has no fan.

Using the same room and half-a-dozen physically fit volunteers from the Wingate Physical Training School, Mr. Givoni and Dr. Tuviah Gilat, of the Climate Research Unit at Tel Hashomer Hospital, have also been experimenting on physical performance in hot environments.

The tough boys were put on a treadmill, going at 4.5 km. per hour. Their sweat and pulse rate, body temperatures and oxygen consumption were carefully measured as they marched along the rolling treadmill, yet remained in the same place. They tried out at varying temperatures, humidities and air speeds while the treadmill was run in a flat position or raised up to 15-degree gradients, to simulate uphill marching.

"Thanks to this work we have been able to learn more about the balancing of body temperatures, whose extreme fluctuation in the heat stroke," Dr. Gilat told us. Some results already known were reaffirmed. These included the rule that we should not make exaggerated efforts during the hottest time of the day and that no limit

should be imposed on water intake. On the contrary, Dr. Gilat insists that while exerting ourselves, we should drink even more water than we want. "We wouldn't think of withholding water from the overheated radiator of our car. Why discriminate against ourselves?"

When the findings are fully tabulated they will be of special interest to the Army and to Youth Organizations pursuing outdoor summer activities; it will enable them to put a limit to the effort demanded from the men, thus showing up shirkers.

Humidity v. Cool

What has all this got to do with indoor climate? "Plenty," was the answer Mr. Givoni gave us. Our architects like windows in their buildings to give more ventilation, so as to make the buildings cooler and more comfortable. But, in the Negev for instance, the temperature rises much faster outdoors than within concrete or concrete block buildings. Therefore, though more windows give more ventilation, they also cause temperatures to rise by letting in the outdoor heat. The research has enabled the Station to draw up a scientific scale of the number of windows that are preferable in various parts of the country.

Another question that will be solved is that of the efficiency of the so-called "desert coolers," which cool by evaporating water. This may be fine in dry Eilat, but in humid Tel Aviv lower temperatures at the price of higher humidity is a silly bargain.

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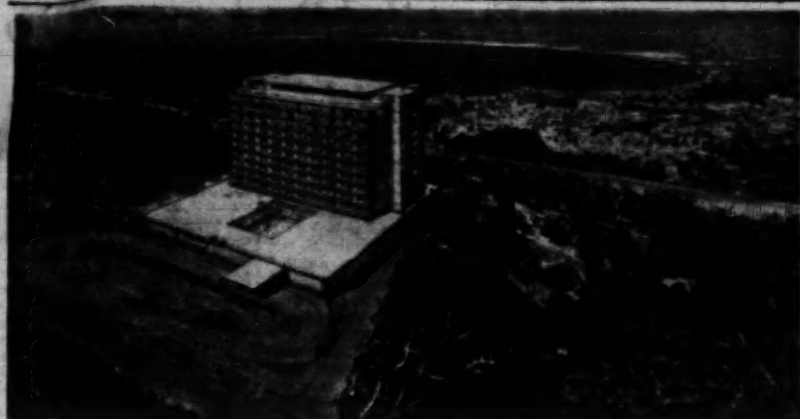












Architect Rosoff's photo-montage of the Haifa Dan Hotel.

## Haifa's Dan Hotel Defended

CONSIDERABLE feeling has been aroused by the subject of many-storied buildings on Mount Carmel, including the Dan Carmel Hotel now under construction, and a number of letters have been received by this newspaper on the subject. We publish below extracts from letters in defense of the new hotel from Mr. X. Federman, of the Dan Hotel Group, and from Mr. S. Rosoff, the architect of the hotel. An architect's montage of the proposed building and its site is also reproduced here.

Mr. Federman writes in part: "There is a saying in Hebrew: 'Al ta'am sorach ein lehitakeh'—and this probably refers to our Haifa dignitaries who have united to fight 'defiling buildings' (your issue of August 21). But I am very much surprised to see among these dignitaries the name of Shmuel Golan, director of the Solal Bona, who himself has helped to 'defile' the beauty of Haifa, in building some of the buildings mentioned in your article. In looking out of my office window, I see the Solal Bona administrative building, which is certainly his responsibility. Does it fit so nicely into the picture of our City?"

On Dereh Ha'atzmaut, the main artery of Haifa, I can see the ugly cement block of the grain silo initiated by Dr. R. Hirsch's (another signer of the petition) Company. I applaud his activity to enlarge it in order to increase efficiency in handling our grain but does this cement block really belong to this part of the City near the beautiful building of Barclays Bank? Shouldn't it have been rather in the part of the Kishon harbour? His sense of beauty and town planning together with his responsibility as a citizen of Haifa, should have known better than to destroy the skyline and whole view of the City and Bay.

As an industrialist, I have learned to appreciate knowledge and know-how and I can't find it within my own organization, I invite it from anyone I can get hold of—even from abroad. I am bearing the expense. We, the Dan Hotel Group, have engaged a leading Haifa architect, Mr. S. Rosoff, who is not only a well-known and respected architect in Israel

but a respected citizen of Haifa who has the beauty of our town at heart and whose professional knowledge has been proved repeatedly. We have also enlisted the help and advice of other well-known architects and engineers in Israel and even have not shied at the cost of bringing in leading architects from abroad to advise us on the location and building of the Dan Carmel Hotel. Everybody who has seen this hotel, resting like a crown on top of Mt. Carmel, adding beauty and dignity to the appearance of our town, has expressed his admiration for our planning.

If anyone in our City deserves credit and praise for doing everything to make

the Mountain—never on its upper reaches... The use of the word 'sky-scraper' to describe a 10-story building whose length is greater than its height is misleading. But presumably the signatories of the appeal consider any large building objectionable when placed on top of a mountain. In this I don't agree with them. One can give numerous examples of large buildings proudly standing on top of hills: the skyline of Jerusalem with its old Hadassah and University on Mt. Scopus or Binyamin Ha'oma or the New Haifa on a summit. And how many large multi-storied hotels are placed on the high points of mountains in Switzerland?

The Haifa Hotel site was very carefully chosen so as to offer visitors the unique panorama view of the Bay to the north and the sea to the south. It has been placed behind the Panorama garden, near to the main road, so that it does not obstruct anyone's view. The plots facing the hotel stand on the main road are on a much lower level than the road and never had a view to the north. On the contrary, it would have been a serious mistake to place the building on the slope of the Carmel, as suggested by the signatories, as it would then really have obstructed the view from the Panorama Gardens.

**New Skyline**  
The second objection is that the building destroys the skyline by rising well above the tree tops. This certainly does. It destroys the old skyline—and creates a new one—and apparently some residents of Haifa do not like this new skyline. They would prefer small two-storied buildings hidden under shady trees. But it so happens that a large modern hotel, by its very nature, has to be of a considerable height. One can not place 250 guest-rooms in a low building and serve them efficiently and economically. So the rustic appearance of the Carmel had to be sacrificed—in order to have a large hotel on the right site. It is time the residents of Haifa realized that the Carmel is no longer a garden suburb of Haifa. It is part of the city of Haifa, and will keep on growing—not as a purely residential area, but as a business, hotels, banks, cinemas etc.

The question arises of how to achieve this transition in the best of taste. I do not think the right way is to forbid the construction of large buildings on the Carmel. Not all large buildings are bad; not all small buildings are good. It all depends on where the building stands, what it looks like and how it fits the environment.

This is a difficult challenge to our town-planners and architects. The needs of a growing city have to be satisfied—sometimes at the cost of changing the character of 'Old Haifa'.

It would be very easy to design Haifa as a sleepy garden suburb of Tel Aviv—with tourists going up the Carmel for an hour to admire the beautiful view and return the same day to the Tel Aviv hotels. Surely this is not what the distinguished signatories of the appeal had in mind? Haifa will grow; Haifa will change—and the challenge of this change must be met with the spirit of daring—of continuous imaginative efforts. It is to be hoped that this appeal will lead to an increase of a constructive effort on the part of Haifa architects and building authorities.

It would be a serious calamity for Haifa if the appeal issued by the signatories produced an opposite effect by giving the members of the District Town Planning Commission an easy way out of all difficulties, under the slogan 'back to old Haifa'—thus blocking the way to all novel proposals, merely because they are novel.

### Dubiner Show In Japan

THE Geijutsu-Shincho, a leading Japanese art and architecture publication devoted the first 18 pages of a recent issue to photographs of the Samuel Dubiner Collection of African Art, first shown in Tel Aviv and now being exhibited in various cities in Japan. The photographs must surely be among the finest taken of any African masks or figures. The Japanese photographers have placed them against a dark background, or hung them in trees, so that one comes upon them with an even greater physical shock than is usually produced by a first encounter with these magnificent strong, carved, and polished men and goddesses.

### Dynamics from Lillian Levy

SEVERAL contemporary styles may be seen in the exhibition of paintings by Lillian Levy at the Weiss Gallery. From the United States, painter Levy is a proponent of Abstract Expressionism when she paints abstract; and is expressionistic when she surrenders to recognizable forms.

The more accomplished works are those that have been 'constructed' that is, built up of colour areas or quasi-plastic forms. There are no easy methods in this manner of painting, and the degree of planning allowed is very limited: the work must evolve, each element taking its place and the entire composition worked out before the brush touches the canvas. Of these, 'Composition' (11), with its dominant red colours in the foreground and the animated forms at the left, is a strong work. 'Source' (5), composed in vertical and horizontal directions with reds, blues and browns—the final colours scraped on over the painted surfaces—is also among the more successful paintings.

Giving the appearance of a rocky landscape stretched out beneath a pale sky, 'The Holocaust and the Heroism' (14), is one of the few works in the show containing some natural forms. The largest painting on exhibit, its narrow lower section is very well done. Wide strokes of

red, brown and blue in jagged patterns serve as a background for black strokes with the same width of brush. The mass of sky revolves around the busy gun. The work contains emotion but the connection between it and the title escapes us. 'Mountain Interior' in dull colours (and with a slightly offensive earthen tone in the upper right corner) has dynamism. The forms, solid and angular, might well be the cross-section of a mountain.

**Drip and Splash**  
When the brush is too heavily on drip and splash techniques, Lillian Levy is less successful, but 'Happy Anniversary' (24), a wild mass of colours and dripped black and white lines, says what it is supposed to: a chaotic celebration.

'Summertime Ends' (19), an unbroken small cityscape in pastel tones, is a pleasant work. But the three canvases which are nailed together in a rough facsimile of the shape of the African Continent, and called 'Africa', stretch matters a bit too far. Each canvas is painted in one flat colour (blue, yellow and Venetian red) and the result is a bit too flat. As capable as she proves herself to be in a serious work like 'Composition', it seems a pity that Lillian Levy has allowed herself to lapse into the crass vernacular.

REUVEN BERNAN



LILLIAN LEVY: 'The Negro'.

### Malagasy to Mexico

THE modest but effective exhibition at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem have in a short time established a tradition of giving us glimpses into the life and culture of other lands. The two current shows there take us to Malagasy and Mexico.

The paintings are elementary and high school children's Malagasy are bright and not unimpressive by French traditions. They evidence a mixture of folk art and sophisticated Western technique and in pictures like the one with the palms against the bright sky, give one a vivid picture of the land.

THE exhibition of 100 black and white photographs of Mexico by the Polish-American Jewess Bernice Kolko is

most impressive. Documented in style, Kolko's work is intensely human and sensitive to the Mexicans themselves, rather than their environment, which, however, she does not miss. She makes clever use of light and shadow to stress heat and colour and has such a keen sense of composition that all her pictures look 'right' without obscuring any particular angles or effects. The 'Three Graces of Juchitan' shows how well the combined feeling with a sense of light and composition, quite ennobling the three women who are the subject.

If one has any reservations about this type of documentary it might be only to wonder if it is too technique does not sometimes take the edge off the harsher realities of life.

M.R.

### Untiring Isaac Stern Takes Festivals in Stride

ONE of the most enthusiastic supporters of the First Israel Music Festival, now being held, is violinist Isaac Stern. His drive and energy is regarded with awe by even seemingly untiring Alexander Schneider, the musical director of the Festival. Says Schneider of the festival: 'It has not yet been organized which would make Stern tired and exhausted.'

Since that Carnegie Hall concert on January 12, 1945, when Isaac Stern shot into fame and won the reputation of one of the great violinists of our time, he has probably taken part in more festivals in the United States and all over Europe than any other artist—besides filling his regular schedule of close to 100 concerts a season. His record over the years makes incredible reading and seems to have involved enough work for at least two men when the travelling is concerned, to say nothing of the mental stress of appearing so often with varied programmes in so many countries.

Stern comes over for a few days or weeks every year, whenever he can, to play with the I.P.O. or in solo recitals. He likes renewing personal contacts and takes a lively interest in Israel music, especially in the field of education. This year he brought his whole family over for a few months, transplanting his headquarters from New York to Tel Aviv, aided by his wife Vera—who he met just 10 years ago in Tel Aviv and carried almost immediately—his temporary residence is filled with the happy noise of his children, Shira (4) and Michael (1½).

Most of his time here is taken up with rehearsals for coming concerts at the Festival, practice for coming programmes (he has three concerts at Tel Aviv in between) and will appear at the opening series of the I.P.O.

**Saved Carnegie Hall**  
On top of all this, Stern is still running the affairs of Carnegie Hall, which he saved from being broken up last year. When various interested parties had given up hope of saving this building, he succeeded in getting New York City to buy the venerable musical shrine and lease it to a non-profit organization of which Stern became the President. When Stern last year opened the redecorated hall with Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic, he was greeted on his way



ISAAC STERN

trance by a standing ovation from the audience. Carnegie Hall affairs have taken a large part of Stern's time and attention, and have followed him to Tel Aviv.

Stern was instrumental in bringing back the famous Budapest String Quartet two years ago and, encouraged by their rousing reception, helped bring about this year's Festival. He is already scheming to get his friends in his trio (Eugene Istomin, the pianist, and Leonard Rose, the cellist) to move their work by going to visit kibbutzim for a concert, in addition to appearances at Ein Gedi, his favourite kibbutz, and at Casarea—'I'll write the framework of the Festival.'

The Board of Directors of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation will meet in Israel at the end of September, and important issues are up for consideration. Stern is bound to be a main figure in these deliberations. Coupled with his artistic temperament and insight into the world of musicians and musical institutions, his professional knowledge has grown during his travels. His sincere love for Israel and its cultural development is unaffected by any personal ambition or vested interest—and all this may turn him into the second violinist of world reputation who will have rendered a paramount service to the development of our music. The first of course, was the late Bronislaw Huberman, whose inspiration and love for this country helped him found the Philharmonic Orchestra 25 years ago.

YONAHAN BERNAN

## CURTAIN RAISER

By HORATIO

LAST week we travelled to Haifa to visit the new Municipal Theatre and found the trip worth our while—and not only because the entire building was air-conditioned. The theatre manager, Yakov Yasur, took us inside, into a spacious lobby. 'Ours is the only theatre in the country where the public will stand in line under a roof won't get wet in the winter and hot in the summer' he proudly announced. We looked around and found there were even comfortable chairs.

We were further impressed by the wall-to-wall carpeting in the inner lobby and the theatre hall. 'Especially made for latecomers', we remarked, 'so that they will not make a noise' replied Mr. Yasur, with a superior smile. 'Latecomers will not be allowed into the hall; we have a specially reserved section where they will wait till the end of the act.'

A man of medium build, handsome and graying, appeared on the stage. 'Hello Peppo', a fellow reporter called out. Peppo, known to the public as Yosef Milo and the theatre's artistic director, acknowledged the greeting and started showing us around the stage, which was cluttered with furniture and other paraphernalia for the rehearsal of 'The Taming of the Shrew' (opening September 12). In the wings we saw a curious-looking glass-enclosed cage. 'Milo's invention', said Moshe Oren, the building engineer who was also on hand. Peppo made a self-deprecating gesture and explained that the cage was for the stage manager who would be able during the show to communicate with the actors in their dressing rooms, the electricians on their various perches, the stage hands, sound men and other technicians by means of telephone and light signals.

'How are the acoustics?' called out a reporter seated in the last row of the balcony. Peppo turned to us: 'Will you please whisper something.' We cleared our throats and raised our stage whisper. 'Can you hear me up there?' 'I can', answered the reporter, 'stop shouting'. Peppo and the engineer smiled proudly.

On our way out we inspected the dressing rooms and found them as comfortable as rooms in any good hotel, with showers, telephone and other amenities. SHLOMO Carlebach, who has just completed his third visit to Israel, is an

American orthodox rabbi whose permission is attested to by a Jewish black beard held in check under his chin by pins, and who is neatly folded behind his ears. He is the descendant of a famous rabbinical family of German origin, was born in America, graduated from the ultra-orthodox Yeshiva of Lakewood, N.J., briefly occupied a pulpit, but about two and a half years ago found his true calling, and devoted himself fully to singing in public.

Like most folk singers, he has had no musical training, cannot read music, and never really learned to play the guitar; someone once showed him how to sound a few chords, and he has been using them since to accompany himself.

Rabbi Carlebach looks upon his art as holy service. His repertoire consists of songs, most of them of his own composition, based on traditional Hasidic tunes; recently he also began to sing Negro spirituals which he made similar in spirit to Hasidic melodies. He particularly likes teenage audiences and his records sell best among that set. Occasionally he appears at U.J.A. and Israel Organization dinners, but does not particularly enjoy entertaining an audience which is busy digesting a six-course meal. He has been offered engagements in American night clubs at ten times the fees he gets for concerts, but refused, fearing to be treated as a freak. Here in Israel he sings mostly for soldiers and gave a concert at the Z.O.A. House garden.

If anyone says that there is something wrong with the new theatre audiences, here are figures to prove him wrong. In the 1959/60 season, the performances at the Carmel were attended by a



Rabbi Carlebach with his guitar.

total of 405,000 persons, as compared with 200,000 in 1958/59, and 254,000 in 1959/60. Considering that the population has not grown in the same proportion, the figures show that more people have steadily acquired the habit of going to the theatre—at least to one theatre.

If the number of performances is a criterion of success, then 'Mary Stuart' was the most successful production (112 performances); next in line was 'Two for the Seesaw' (110), and 'Canta and Beggars' (97). The busiest Carmel actor in the past season was Yehuda Fuchs, who appeared on the stage 309 times; runner up was Yosef Yadin with 298 appearances, then Orna Porat with 284.

WHILE the actors are on vacation, those responsible for management of the Carmel have their hands full with a problem which may prevent the opening of the new hall on the appointed date. The police authorities do not approve of the way the seats are arranged, and find a number of other minor faults in the construction.

To which the management of the Carmel replies that the safety regulations prevailing in Tel Aviv are antiquated, and that they are prepared to fight.

Stage director Gershon Plikin, who had a hand in planning the hall, and spent several months travelling abroad to study modern theatre buildings, maintains that seating arrangements which leave no passages in the centre but sufficient passing room between rows, and have automatic folding, one-legged chairs, are safer than the traditional arrangements of three blocks with aisles in the middle. Should the matter reach the court, he hopes to prove the police wrong and change the safety regulations.

NOT to be outdone by other entertainers who recently became entrepreneurs, Ilka and Aviva have opened their own night club, in Jaffa, of course, and called it, with rare inventiveness, 'Hamoodon' ('The Club'). The main attraction are the hosts: Aviva who charmingly croons songs of various peoples, Ilka who makes the glasses in the bar vibrate with his bass profundo, and tells jokes less profound.

Unlike the other recently proliferating night clubs, 'Hamoodon' is not in the picturesque shakh ha-gadol part of Jaffa, but in the harbour area, on a narrow street perched high above the port storehouses.

On the evening we were there background was provided by two boats in the harbour with an arrangement of twinkling lights, and local colour by a cluster of neighbours who couldn't sleep anyway because of the hum of refrigerators in the middle of the night. The characters coming and going.



Haifa's new theatre, which will open September 12.

### Puppet Theatre Disappoints

ISRAEL's untiring admiration for everything French has fostered a notion that nothing really poor or tasteless can bear the stamp 'made in France'. Put the latest import, called 'Parisian Marionettes', to the test of conviction. This is, without a doubt, one of the most unsatisfactory puppet shows ever to jerk on any stage. Whoever pulled the wires to get an import licence for the show was better at his job than those who pull the wires to make the puppets work.

One of the charms of a puppet show is the smallness of the figures, which can be operated with ease and move with a deceptive grace. The Parisian Marionettes are advertised as being very large. They are large. They give the impression of dolls suffering from elephantiasis. Because they are out-size and heavy, very visible ropes are used to operate their clumsy movements. On second thought, I don't think the Parisians like them either. None of the press and, with few exceptions, give one an idea of the country:

### New Keren Hayesod Calendar

THE first art calendar for the New Year to reach us is the 'Israel Art Calendar' issued by the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal. Its 17x28 cm. format is unchanged and it is still bespoken with a tremendous amount of quotations, text and translation, which however is educational and useful; and much of it is concealed beneath the coloured plate inserts.

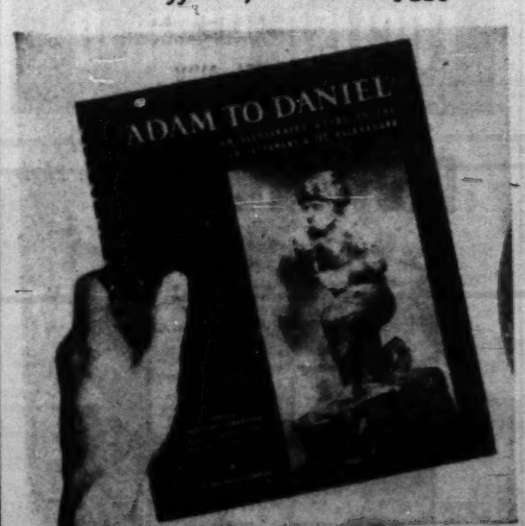
The artists are generally represented with lightweight works, but they are bright enough to have appeared as an illustration in any American magazine; one fails to comprehend why it should be included in this collection.

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# Vivid Irish Dramatist

COLLECTED PLAYS by Denis Johnston. Jonathan Cape, London, Vol. 1 (1947), Vol. 2 (1951). (Available on loan from the British Council Library.)

THE fireworks of the Irish theatre in the first two decades of this century subsided to a Celtic twilight once the country achieved independence, and following the O'Casey excitement the drama lapsed into routine kitchen comedies. Three exceptions come to mind — Brendan Behan exploding boisterously, Donagh McDonagh felicitously playing with the English language — and Denis Johnston. Johnston is the senior of this group (his first play was written in 1926) but he is too little known outside his native land and the collected edition of his plays provides an admirable opportunity to get acquainted with an outstanding talent.

Two of the six plays in this collection are of minor importance, but the other four are emerald gems. His first play "The Old Lady Says No!" is an exciting piece of writing whose exhilarating production by the Gate Theatre has become a classic in Dublin, if nowhere else. Although Johnston denies that Joyce has much to do with it, the reader will find it difficult to doubt the denial. Apart from the Dublin tradition that he wrote it with a copy of "Ulysses" in hand, there is the internal evidence — the Joycean turn of phrase, the Nightingale format and the old flower-woman symbolizing Ireland, who is a reincarnation of Joyce's laundrywoman.

## Real Irish

But whatever the source of inspiration, the result is still impressive although perhaps too steeped in Irish tradition to be fully grasped elsewhere. In his preface Johnston explains some of his theatrical objectives: "We wanted to know whether the emotional appeal of music could be made use of in terms of theatrical prose and an opera constructed that did not have to be sung. Could dialogue be used in lieu of some of the scenery or as a shorthand form of character delineation? Could the associations and thought-patterns already connected with the songs and slogans of our city be used deliberately to evoke a planned reaction from a known audience? The audience loved it — even when they were being attacked. 'Do you not know, asks one of the characters, 'that this land belongs not to them that are under it?' But as Johnston comments, although the play may be fairly described as anti-Irish, it is now regarded in Dublin as a strongly nationalistic piece."

His second success, "The

By Geoffrey Wigoder

Moon in the Yellow River,

more conventional in construction, achieved widespread popularity. It deals with a group of impractical Irish Luddites who want to blow up the Shannon hydroelectric plant. The basic conflict between the hardhearted, money-minded world of technology and the fantastic, inventive and often futile world of the spirit is universally valid.

In the 1930s Johnston came under another important influence — the radio. He worked for a number of years in the B.B.C. both in its drama and reporting sections, and applied the new discipline to his stage compositions, most notably in "The Dreaming Dust" on a subject which has proven a magnet for many Irish playwrights — the English Swift. Johnston's work is ingeniously constructed with the characters portrayed by a group of strolling players whose regular roles are the seven deadly sins.

## Uprising Debunked

A long silence was broken a few years ago with "The Scythians and the Sunset" which he dubbed an "anti-epic drama" — dealing with the 1916 Easter Rebellion (the title con-

sciously recalls "The Plough and the Stars" which, Johnston asserts, is still the only other play on the subject). In his preface and play, Johnston debunks much of the aura and glamour that have surrounded the uprising and the mock heroics which were its real characteristics. He himself recalls, "My personal recollections of Easter Week are the aspects most happily laid out today — the intense hostility with which the whole affair was regarded by the Dublin public" (their intervention on an evening of the declaration of independence was to look a toffee shop). And one of the characters summarizes the situation: "Victory's crown for him with the least power to engineer his own defeat."

Like the great body of Irish dramatists, Johnston's great strength lies in his dialogue — fast, crisp, humor-packed, pungent. In his preface he writes, "I am a little puzzled as to whether there are any generalizations that can be applied to all my plays, apart from the fact that they are all by the same author and that each in turn has been hailed as worse than the last. But they all betray an alert mind, a vivid pen, a quest for experiment and paradox, and a horror of cant."

# Punch Still Leads English Humour

By S.J. Goldsmith

PUNCH, the English humorous weekly, is 120 years old this month. At the risk of stating the obvious, it should be pointed out that the name is derived from the Punch and Judy tradition.

Mr. Punch takes himself and his humour very seriously. He remains dignified even when he waves his umbrella violently to stop a bus at a "request" stop. He indulges in archery, plays cricket — not surprisingly — and lately has taken to motor racing, which suits his temperamental much better than fishing.

Surprising as it may seem, Mr. Punch changes with the times. In the early days he treated royal personages roughly. A simple sentence in a royal address, "I had considerable opportunities of witnessing the beauty of Ireland," was classified as "haberdashery's eloquence," and it was suggested that there ought to be a Royal Professor of Prose whose duty would consist of "plainly wording the simple ideas that royalty is occasionally called upon to express."

Punch has mellowed with age. Even politicians are treated, if not more kindly, at least with more understanding and fraternal for human foibles and frailties.

The type of joke which is almost corny, but not quite, is never missing from the pages of Punch. When an Amba-

sador to Turkey was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, readers were warned not to assume that he was the Turkish Bath. And here is a universal joke from the pages of this very English magazine: "You are very bald, Sir, have you tried our tonic?" "Oh, yes, but this is not what made my hair fall out the last time."

But this one could only make the English laugh. An elderly gentleman with a glass of whisky and soda: "When I was a boy, as you know, I have you'll get pretty thirsty too."

And then, of course, there is the elaborate practical joke such as a full-scale parody on "Life" magazine as a supplement to Punch ("Our correspondent in Havana has invented 26 new verbs to describe the events").

Punch has had competitors in the past with such engaging names as "The Thief," "The Terrible Penny Magazine," "Man in the Moon," "Moonshine" and "Judy." Today Punch is alone in the

# Jomo Kenyatta's Biography

Republished as Paperback

FACING MR. KENYA by Jomo Kenyatta. With an introduction by R. Malinowski. Mercury Books, London, 1961. 300 pp. 12s.

FIRST published in 1938 and now reissued by the active Heinemann Group in their paperback series, this book tells us little directly about the controversial Kikuyu leader — but by implication we learn quite a lot about him. The Mau Mau is not mentioned, but it becomes clear from the author's lucid, clinically detailed description of tribal rites that this educated Kikuyu believes in much of the horrible mumbo-jumbo we associate with Mau Mau, and that the revolting customs which he describes have his full approval. Professor Malinowski in his introduction says of Kenyatta that he is "inspired by the inside knowledge of the African, but formulates his illuminating insights with the full competence of the Western scholar." Kenyatta was for several years a student in Professor Malinowski's discussion class on anthropology.

The book is a careful, painstaking presentation of Kikuyu folklore, of customs, religion, and there is even an historical digest, based partly, of course, on leg-

dary tradition, of Kikuyu land law, that main bone of contention, Kenyatta, by the way, always writes Kikuyu. For the assessment of the author's enigmatic personality and for an understanding of those primitive people, the serious, naive, rather heavy-handed descriptions of, say, clitoridectomy, or the horrible trial of a witch doctor ending in his slow burning on the spot, or of the strict rules governing Ngwoko, the premarital sexual play, are most significant. Mr. Kenyatta's personality has been appraised, albeit cautiously, in these pages by Mr. Rake Nalroto, who has written a foreword to the book. The odd respect of this university man for tribal superstition and worse. Many utterances in the book confirm this view: "The (Kikuyu) child is not 'handicapped' by attending school." (p.106). "I wish to put it on record that every rain ceremony which has been followed by rain." There are many others, on the efficacy of love potions, on the dexterity of the woman Vairoto, who performs clitoridectomy "with the adroitness of a Harley Street surgeon" etc.

The photographs are blurred and tell us nothing, with the exception of the striking one often reproduced showing Mr. Kenyatta in native dress, with his right hand trying the edge of his spear head.



Above is one of the colourful paintings in the exhibition by schoolchildren of Malagasy, now on show at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem. It was painted by a senior high school boy.

# Italy's Prize-Winning Novel

"HERITO A MORTE" (Wounded to Death), by Raffaele La Capria (who ten years ago published an historical novel), which was awarded this year's Italian national literary prize, is a bright, rambling and somewhat digressing book which, by current standards of fiction-writing, could hardly be called a novel. Told mostly in dialogue, it deals with the story of a young man (biographical) of the hero's youth among the bloods and gigolos of Naples and Capri. The hero turns himself away from this life, but it "wounded him to death." It was all too unreal and lovely. By becoming a serious working citizen in Rome, the hero is severed from the irrespon-

# Detailed Background To Algeria's Revolution

By MAL LEHRMAN

ALGERIA: REBELLION AND REVOLUTION by Jean Gillespie. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 256 pp., \$6.75.

"If I never write again," a reporter Jean Gillespie said in a hauntingly prophetic letter from Guinea in September 1959, "it will be because Africa has swallowed me up in her rain, her heat, her intrigues... Three weeks later in Tunis, Miss Gillespie was struck down by a virus from her African journey. After a week in hospital she was dead, at the age of 28.

Algeria had fascinated her first and most in Africa. She had been preparing a book based on visits to the French and rebel camps and was working on a Ph.D. thesis for the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Leaving Tunisia for Algeria, she was met by her brother Kenyon, a friend, Lorna Hahn, "Algeria: Rebellion and Revolution" now becomes part of the useful and readable "Modern World" series.

Miss Gillespie was a fervent pleader for Africa. In the Algerian dilemma her fierce sympathy for the economically depressed and politically humiliated impelled her to diminish the case against the rebel National Liberation Front (FLN) and expand its credentials as a true spokesman for the native masses — a claim debatable while she lived and still debatable today.

Consistently the author, who had crowded a term as an American vice-consul into her brief but promising career, gave the underdog the benefit of each crucial doubt. For example, dismissing as "highly inadequate" the great French effort for the native economy, without asking if an FLN-supplied Algeria could do half as much; minimizing such FLN vendettas against Moslem rivals as the notorious "Mezouza Massacre" and magnifying the extent of Algerian territory "secured" militarily by the rebellion; exaggerating as proof of FLN "internal strength" the rebel-clerical anti-French boycotts which were failures, and an eight-day 1957 general strike which in fact was reasonably effective only the first day, began petering out on the second, and never interrupted a single essential service.

Miss Gillespie reserved all her earnest passion for only one factor in the bloody conflict. She shrugged away the enigma posed by the fact that more Moslems were fighting against the FLN than for it. She accepted the rebel badge of "traitor" for any native who was pro-French, neutral or even apathetic. She remained strangely unmoved by the probable fate of more than a million Europeans in a "free" Algeria. To second- or even

third-generation settlers of remote Spanish, Italian and other Mediterranean origin, she denied any "real ethnic claim" as Frenchmen.

This sort of partisanship distorts most of the recent spate of books about Algeria. Miss Gillespie's analysis, however, offers some unique and valuable. Her enthusiasm for the rebellion gave her easier access to its machinery and its operators. Her scholarly apparatus helped her follow the tangled history of the movement through a trained researcher's skill. As a result, her book has considerable merit in its detailed tracing of the rebellion's origins, the development of revolutionary organization and ideology, the stresses, strains and compromises inside the FLN structure, the background and personality of some of its leaders.

"Directed Democracy" Ignoring the outburst of mass Moslem enthusiasm for France in the May 1958 Algerians uprising which put Charles de Gaulle back in power, Miss Gillespie brought her account down to early 1959, the FLN's triumphant "nationalization" of the Algerian question at the United Nations, and the "Provisional Government's" first significant contacts with Red China. She closed with confidence that Algeria inevitably would become independent. It would have a strong "directed democracy" largely under FLN auspices. Its foreign policy would be North African rather than provincial.

In a "Postscript" Mrs. Hahn and Mr. Gillespie advance the outlines of the narrative another year. They, too, await ultimate independence, though not as positive as the FLN's timetable in the confused light of the last year's developments, and they also expect a North African "internationalization" of the Moroccan-Tunisian split on Mauritania, as well as tension in Tunis over Rabat's flirtations with Cairo and Moscow, and the FLN's recently cut support for a solution to the FLN's taste. Nowhere does it occur to any of the writers that a "peace in Algeria" based on FLN satisfaction might cause more victims of vengeance inside Algeria, and more damage to the free world outside, than even the injustice and horrors of the present six-year-old "war."

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# NOVELS FROM DOWN UNDER

By PAULA ARNOLD

MAKE WAY FOR TOMORROW by L.H. Evers. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 221 pp. 15s.

AUSTRALIANS all have something distinctive. It is an elusive quality — boyishness, freshness almost describes it but not quite. The late Nevil Shute's first no-

vels had it. The novel by Mr. Evers might have been written by Shute in his youth, but Mr. Evers (about whom we learn little from the cover beyond that he is a schoolmaster, and was born in 1926) also has the gift

of making people come alive. The story is told in the first person by a young man who finds a story told straight from the real writer's mouth now and then; admittedly, it is the most difficult form of narrative.

Mr. Evers' narrator is a young geologist in Sidney. He likes to think of himself as tough and progressive at the same time, he prides himself on speaking his mind, whether to the boss or to his lovely young wife. At the beginning of the book he is on top of the world. Then he is sent on a delicate and important mission. There is a colony of old pensioners living in makeshift shacks near the beach on the outskirts of Sydney, squatters, apparently. He is to move them to a new and ready-made cooperative working quite well.

Rutile, a mineral greatly needed for jet engines, has been found on their beach, and if it is to be mined, the old people must go. The company for which Johnny Burgoine, the narrator, works, is anxious to get them out without fuss. The company is prepared to offer each member of the settlement \$50 to move if they do so within two days, and Johnny is sent to put the proposition to them. He gets into the good graces of the leader of the settlement, "Boss" Alec Gant — but cannot move him to go without force being used.

The story hinges on the description of this odd little colony of eccentrics, and on Johnny's varying feelings. He very much wants to keep his excellent job and to finish building the house his wife has set her heart on. Also his reason tells him that the old people's stubbornness is not sensible. But by and by he has misgivings, and when quite at the end he finds out that the old people have a legal right to the beach, he goes over to their side.

This consummation, like most of those by the late Nevil Shute, has an ingenious, fairy-tale-like flavour, especially as the book ends there and we don't hear how the new colony makes out. But the book is a very good average among straightforward entertaining novels.

THE JUNGLE ENDS HERE by Katherine Sims. Hodder & Stoughton, London 1961. 273 pp. 15s.

THE Malayan background of "The Jungle Ends Here" is convincing. The author is a painter, and the excellent jacket picture is her own. The luridness of the story, however, not improved by Mr. Sims' irritating way of telling all, is less pleasant. It is mostly a story of an English planter being seduced by the charms of the servants, leading them all on and having an affair with one who in the end sticks a knife into his master's back.

Some of the most interesting of these stories are concerned with the story itself. Those are those in an aboriginal village, where the murderer, being himself half Malay and half aborigine, tries to shelter.

TOO LONG IN THE WEST by Balachandra Rajan. Heinemann, London, 234 pp. 15s.

"Too Long in the West" is a spoof on Indian manners and customs, written by a sophisticated Indian whose first novel "The Dark Dancer" made him well known in two continents. Self-criticism is an excellent thing — as long as we criticize ourselves in our own country. But to satirize Indians in beautiful English for Britishers to read is to smack a little of the self-hate both Indians and Jews are notorious for, stemming, of course, from the same source — centuries of oppression.

The story of Nalini returning to her native village in India, and finding the house full of suitors, attracted by a marriage advertisement in several papers, is funny enough. Her father is the benefactor of the village, its employer and protector, and when a young radical instigates a revolt against the father which instantly finds support, Nalini is carried away and chooses the radical against his will. It is all on the fringe of lunacy, and goes on a little too long, but it has a certain

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## Britain Gets Third Penicillin

### Whole Antibiotics Family Emerges from One Ancestor

By Dr. ABRAHAM MARCUS

LONDON. — The third new penicillin to be developed within two years has just been released in Britain.

The story which began so quietly in a London teaching hospital over 20 years ago is far from being ended; more and more penicillins are likely to be developed in the future — a whole family of antibiotics stemming from one ancestor.

It was fortunate that penicillin was the first antibiotic to be discovered and used in medicine. Its almost complete lack of poisonous effect, and its dramatic cure of many infections, together made certain the age of antibiotics. It is not the other antibiotics discovered later — more poisonous and less effective — had been the first of its kind, acceptance would scarcely have held back research in this field.

As it happened the success of penicillin started a quest as hectic and dramatic in its own way as the cold rushes of the last century.

New antibiotics are continually being discovered, but the original penicillin had limitations. It was ineffective against many germs; other germs, notably the staphylococcus, developed resistance to it; and it was destroyed by acid so that, unable to pass through the stomach intact, it could not be given by mouth. The molecule of penicillin would have to be altered, it was obvious, to remove these defects.

Molecular plastic surgery is not easy. Penicillin consists of a core of atoms with a chain of atoms sticking out of one corner. It is made as a normal product of metabolism by a mould or fungus. It is the nature of the side-chain that confers its valuable properties on penicillin and various penicillins occur in nature with different side-chains. To some extent the types of substances absorbed by the mould determine the structure of the side-chain. It was believed that by adding other chemicals to a brew of the mould it could be made to produce penicillins with different side-chains which could then be tested for effectiveness against disease caused by germs.

Some success was achieved, but it was soon realised that the method had strict limitations.

Some other way of making penicillins to order had to be found. Two years ago the "break-through" was made in the Beecham Research Laboratories in England. It was found possible to make the core of penicillin, the basic mother-substance, undisturbed by side-chains. Hitherto this substance had only a hypothetical existence; it was believed to be so unstable as to defy isolation in a permanent form.

The problem was now, however, one of routine. With large quantities of the basic substance to toy with, the organic chemist could apply his knowledge to adding side-chains more or less as he wished. In theory a vast number of different penicillins could be made in the laboratory. In practice, though, only a small proportion of the new compounds would be of any use in medicine.

Making penicillins is still a hit or miss business, but

the number of shots that could be taken in a short period of time is enormously increased and the chance of a hit is far greater.

Beecham Laboratories have scored three bulls-eyes in the past two years. The latest penicillin, Penbritin, has the laboratory number 1341, so this presumably is the number of shots taken.

With these three penicillins, the defects of the original penicillin have, to a considerable extent, been overcome. Penicillin, the first, is resistant to acid and can be given by mouth; Celestin, the second, can knock out the staphylococcus that destroys conventional penicillins. Penbritin extends the range of penicillins to many germs previously unaffected. It is no secret that other penicillins are in the pipeline. It is not impossible that one day the penicillin family will monopolize the treatment of infectious disease caused by bacteria.

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## Smart Wear for Infants



NOT every Jewish baby born can be a sabra, but at least they can wear knitted made in Israel. To make this sentimental wish come true is the job of the Tip Top Knitwear Company of Haifa, which produces knits for layettes. South Africa, Australia and Scandinavia are the best customers at present in the firm's growing exports to 22 countries. This year, exports will account for one third of total production, bringing in \$150,000. Added value is high, up to 60 per cent on wool and orlon sets and up to 90 for those of locally made cotton.

Founded in 1960 by Mr. Frank Singer, a knitterman from Czechoslovakia, and Mr. Dov Kashtan, the firm started off with three machines and eight employees in a small loft in the Industry Building. Recently, like the babies it supplies, the firm outgrew its premises and set up shop in a newly constructed, modern 1,000 square metre plant in the Bayside area. It is now fitted with the very latest automatic machines and a staff of 120 women who do the considerable amount of handwork that still is needed.

Tip Top manages to compete in many countries and expects to up its exports to \$1m. by 1966. "We use English machines but compete even in England," Mr. Singer says with pride. He considers each piece that leaves the plant fit for a prince or princess. Following through in 1957, Tip Top sent a set from its assembly line to Princess Grace of Monaco for her first baby, and last year to Her Majesty Farah Pahlavi, Empress of Iran, on the happy birth of the Royal heir. Their letters of thanks are displayed in the plant's office. "We didn't make anything special for the royal children. We just took one of the sets from stock, and they appear to have liked them," Mr. Singer adds.

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## Jerusalem Triumvirate Shows Autumn and Winter Styles

By SHANTI BEHRENE

DELEGATES to the World Fiscal Association Congress took time off on Tuesday evening from their deliberations on tax-collecting to watch a fashion show at the King David Hotel. Organized by the Government Tourist Corporation, it featured autumn and winter styles by three of Jerusalem's leading fashion houses, Klein & Co., Revell and Scharf.

Rumors of European style, with two models on the ramp at a time, the show was fast enough and of sufficiently high calibre to keep the guests interested from dogmatic grey to no particular colours were plugged, a number of other style trends were in evidence. These included a fondness for leather, suede and new jersey weaves, printed jersey, reversible coats and a line which dispensed with collars or kept them to a minimum and retained the semi-fitted look casually belted at the hip.

Klein's collection helped to consolidate the first class reputation the firm has enjoyed for many years. Among the items shown I jotted down notes on five which made me covetous: a charcoal-grey poplin raincoat, saddle-stitched in white and lined in a fine black and white check, which was elegant enough to serve as a formal coat; an emerald-green jersey dress with the new torso line bodice, the skirt slightly flared for ease of movement, worn with a white ribbed jersey coat featuring a minute collar and patch pockets; a buttonless, collarless dark-grey and beige jersey reversible coat shown with a long flowing scarf which could double as a hood or be worn casually round the neck. The charcoal grey blouse with it was decorated with beige jersey applique, the skirt plain; a wardrobe in itself—full-

length collarless cream jersey coat, trimmed with a wide dark-brown band down the front, a cream and brown sheath dress, and a matching skirt and sweater.

Highlight of the Klein collection was a green and beige printed jersey two-piece, the new dropped torso line dress featuring swingy wide box-pleats in the skirt, while the simple edge-to-edge coat was reversible, plain beige on one side, printed green paisley motif on the other.

Expensively Casual  
Revell's collection, with its expensively casual use of suede and leather, was a delight to the eye. The keynote was struck by Ilana Rovina who strolled on to model one outfit, casually swinging a superb golf club. This particular ensemble consisted of a fine suede shirt in beige and dark brown suede skirt buckled on each hip.

A white leather V-necked tunic with matching slacks was saddle-stitched in black

and worn with a very high turtle-necked black jersey sweater. Another leather outfit which must be mentioned was a sheath dress in bottle-green suede, casually slashed, and worn with a full-length brown suede coat. The total effect was enough to make any red-blooded woman rush out to pawn the washing-machine.

Inch-wide stripes in mustard and white jersey lent gaiety to a sleeveless, turtle-necked sheath dress while a formal note was struck by a blue silk-and-wool knitted dress and coat ensemble trimmed in black silk.

The usual high standards of craftsmanship we have come to expect of Israeli furriers were much in evidence in the Scharf collection. The ever-popular Russian broadtail proved to be the backbone of their presentation, in lengths from bolero to calf. Also shown was a noteworthy sapphire mink stole and a brown Alaskan seal coat.

Illustrated from left to right: Klein's "Elis Goo," beige jersey sheath and back-buttoning bolero embroidered in black raffia. The cummerbund of black silk and the hat a "Jackie Kennedy" pillbox; Scharf's wide-hugging black Russian broadtail set with large face-to-face collar; Revell's "Elis" in purple and dark purple check jersey, with an interesting tie-belt under the pockets and worn with a chartreuse jersey blouse.

HOUSEHOLD  
HINTS  
Baby's vests. Baby will be much more comfortable if you let it wear its vest inside-out for the first two or three months. The seams where sleeves are inset, and those down the back and sides despite their being made with great care, are very rough on baby's tender skin. At the best, they will make unpleasant red lines on his skin when he lies on them, at the worst they will cause real sores.

URSULA MAYER

## Women in a Worried World

By GEOFFREY GORER

THE evidence suggests that men very early developed the idea that symbolic elaboration in religion, art, and social prestige, should compensate them for their lack of real fertility. When agriculture, permanent cities, and literacy were invented, men seem to have taken immediate advantage of the new opportunities to increase their range of symbolic elaboration and success, and to restrict women to their fundamental role of child-bearing and to the more monotonous tasks. The higher religions, the arts, philosophy, mathematics, social and military prestige became predominantly of entirely male preserves. As symbolic success became more permanent, the wives and daughters of successful men participated to a certain

extent in their husbands' and fathers' prestige. As Thorstein Veblen pointed out many years ago this participation was granted on condition that these women should be symbols of "conspicuous leisure," that their dress should be so elaborate and their complexion so fair that everybody could see that these ladies had never had to work in their lives. Indeed they were rendered almost helpless by the elaboration of the restrictions of their fashionable dress. Such women were the only models of fashion and elegance up to the beginning of this century; it may in part be a symbolic revolt against this role of a clothes-horse and jewel-case which makes contemporary ribbon prize a sultan above the whitest skin and gives them a feeling of satisfaction in wearing clothes that hamper

their movements as little as possible, such as slacks.

As far as we know, the larger societies since the neolithic revolution have always been male-dominated. It is possible, though unproved, that at one period the tracing of descent through the female line only was much more common than it is today. In a number of societies, positions of prestige descended through the female line. Sometimes pedigree is more important than descent in determining the holder of an hereditary office, and many religions have or had ritual roles reserved to women. But these seem to have been the limits of female prestige and dominance.

No Matriarchy  
It is consequently most improbable that there has ever existed a "matriarchy" as this is popularly imagined, a settled society in which the women are completely dominant and active, the men completely submissive and passive. This seems to be a nightmare of "the turning tables": two periods when this nightmare has had some currency — among the classical Greeks with the myth of the Amazon, and among Europeans in the mid-nineteenth century — were periods when men of the ruling classes were almost completely dominated by the womenfolk, and probably had unconscious fears of revenge for their tyranny.

The tyranny of the Victorian pater-familias prompted the first articulate questioning of the innate characteristics of women and their proper place in the ideal society to which revolutionary progress must lead us. It is arguable that women of all classes were more exploited in the nineteenth century than in any previous period of European history. Not only did they lack political and property rights, but there was an attempt to deprive them of adult status and character; the ideal of the "good woman" held up the writings of such authors as Dickens and Thackeray was practically one of arrested development, and women of intelligence and initiative (the possible granddaughters of Jane Austen's Elizabeth Bennet) were at best "adventuresses," at worst sources of moral contamination.

It can be argued that it was this denial of intellectual and moral capacities, at least as much as the gross financial exploitation which was resented by rebelliously competent women and tender-

mined men, and so started the process of emancipation. But emancipation is an almost completely negative act: it is the negation, not to be debased from any activity or occupation because of sex. Although this aim is by no means yet complete, the trends are towards complete legal, professional and financial equality for the two sexes.

But what is a woman when she is completely emancipated? Is she the same as a man, anatomy apart? Should she compete everywhere on equal terms, without fear or favour? Should her sex be a private differentiation only, disregarded in her public life? This notion of sex as an important private differentiation was the ideal of the suffragettes and their supporters in those countries where women were considered to be weak, such as the English-speaking or German-speaking societies. It has had less support in those societies where women have been traditionally regarded as strong; for example, France, where women's strength and capacities were regarded as comparable to, though different from, men's; Russia, where men and women were regarded as equally strong; or Burma, where women were considered to be stronger and more responsible than men in most situations.

(This is the second article in Geoffrey Gorer's series. The first appeared on August 25.)

I have returned from the International Cosmetics Conference in Athens with the latest findings of scientific research in all branches of cosmetics. Special Hydrotherapy method to preserve the youthful appearance of every body.

HERMINE HEILBRUM, 19 Beit Hashoeva Lane, (behind 96 Allenby Rd.) Tel Aviv. Tel. 66997.



The Israeli Ambassador to Nigeria and Mrs. Hassan Yavor were hosts to a nine-member visiting WIZO delegation and members of the Nigerian National Council of Women's Organizations, as well as other prominent women at their home in Lagos. After the buffet dinner the Wizo group taught the guests the Hora while the Nigerian women taught the visitors how to do the Nigerian Highlife. Used as a study-holiday trip the delegation (all participants paid their own way) is now continuing on its trip to Accra, Abidjan and Monrovia before returning home.

## Less Colour Change—More Styles

Jerusalem Post Reporter

COLOUR ranges for locally made shoes, bags and leather accessories for the autumn and winter season have been narrowed down to a shade lighter called mocha and Hazel — a real brown. Steely granite and full black closes the range for winter. For off-season autumn lighter shades of beige will continue to be fashionable.

The colour index, based on recommendations made by Euromode — the European Fashion Coordination Council — is the second put out by the Israel Fashion Coordination Committee. This narrowing down of the colour range used in any one season, is proving especially beneficial to the trade in that it helps them avoid surprises. Euromode has also entered its chart for summer 1962, where the tendency will be towards reddish-brown and greenish-brown along with white shades. In limiting the range of fashionable colours, many models will have to be produced by the manufacturers. While this is certainly a boon in a small country where one hates to see one-

## Roots Live Ends Dead

By a Special Correspondent

MEN and women have probably worried over the condition of their hair — or its distressing tendency to disappear from the male cranium — for as long as they have worried about anything. But it was only quite recently, said science correspondent Nick Lloyd in the BBC General Overseas programme "Science and Industry," that a scientific approach had been made to the problems of hair. Today an ever-increasing number of firms interested in cosmetics were engaging top-flight scientists to do research, and the basic truth with which they started on the study of a complicated subject was that we are all dead from the scalp up. "Hair is simply a rod of dead cells pushed up by a living root."

"The principal material of these cells is keratin—found also in wool, nail, hoof, beak, skin and teeth," said Lloyd. But although scientists knew that keratin was "a fibrous protein which exists in coiled strands, without form, and exhibiting unique elastic qualities," and had a reasonably clear picture of its properties, they were still not sure of the difference between keratin in wool and in hair, and were far from having the complete picture.

But the scientist does know why some hair is curly and some straight. It is a question of the angle at which it grows out of the scalp.

scalp. When hair cells are formed in the root they are in a plastic state and harden as they come out of the little pouch in the skin. If the pouch points straight up, the emerging hair rod will harden all round at the same time and be straight. But if the pouch points at the outside world at a sharp angle to the scalp the hair will harden on the exposed top side, before it hardens on the bottom. Result: curly hair.

It was one of the mysteries of hair, Lloyd said, that although apparently dead, it could regain its lustre in a few days after being damaged by over-enthusiastic bleaching or washing. The secret probably lay in sebum, the natural hair lubricant secreted by a tiny gland in every hair root. A chemist heading the research team of one big international company had recently broken down sebum into some of its basic constituents, and was at present busy trying to prove whether he had in fact found the fraction responsible for restoring lustre to the hair.

## PRICES

being what they are these days, here's a buy worth looking into. You can have genuine hand-embroidered Madras dinner sets for only \$1.99. The only shop in Tel Aviv to offer this service, CAPRICE OPERA, has a variety of patterns to choose from — which are then hand-embroidered in Madras on Swiss organdy and Irish linen. You'll also be tempted here by the variety of evening gowns, knit gowns, men's ties... and every brand of perfume. CAPRICE OPERA will help you live out your dreams and gives maximum possible discount. 25 Herzl St. 4-5 September at the Opera, P.O. Box 4-5.

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# Rafi and the Plagiariasts

A FEATURE in the Children's Hour last week was devoted to the story of "Rafi and the Plagiariasts". This told the story of a little boy who is hacking out scales on the piano when all of a sudden it begins automatically to play for him. Rafi has only to sit at the piano and the most exquisite renderings emerge. This leads to Rafi giving concerts with leading orchestras (e.g. the Kol Yisrael Orchestra) but after a triumphant appearance playing a Brahms concerto with the Israel Philharmonic, the magic falls with the encore. Rafi is reduced to desperation and while in these straits — wakes up from his dream.

A charming little piece, and an opportunity to get young listeners to hear some classical piano music. The printed programme stated that it was "by Dr. Meir Katz". The announcer introduced the feature as "by Dr. Meir Katz" although at the end, he stated only that it was "edited by Dr. Meir Katz".

The fact is that the entire programme was a translation of an extremely popular feature entitled "Rafi and the Magic Piano" the recording of which has proved extremely popular in England. A few perceptive changes were made in the text (thus, the Kol Yisrael Orchestra replaced the Boston Symphony) but the feature as broadcast was an almost exact replica of the original (except for certain inferiorities, such as over-long musical selections). Not a word was mentioned as to the real source of the programme, and it was impossible to tell who was responsible for plagiarising but such tendencies should be nipped in the bud.

SATURDAY morning's edition of the Children's Hour featured an interview with Dr. Hillel Natan of the Hebrew University — Hadassah Medical School, who has been pursuing research concerning the skeletons brought back from the caves in the Judean Desert and identified with King David's family. Dr. Natan had really one major conclusion to report — and this was in the sphere of anthropology. He explained that today there are no racial differences between Ashkenazi, Sephardi and Oriental Jews. The Ashkenazim have a short head, the Sephardim a much longer head, with the Oriental being the longest. His examination of the skulls of the Bar Kochba warriors showed that anthropologically they most resembled the Ashkenazim. He added that it is still risky to generalize and that even in those days there must have been various cranial types but nevertheless this first conclusion is most surprising and fascinating.

It was an interesting point but it took a long time to reach and then to off the interview. The rest of the material was for the most part of secondary interest. The result was that the interview was overlong and slow. It would have made a short head piece but a 20-minute allotment was an exaggeration.

THE monthly feature "From the Theatre Archives" is a scrupulously researched theatrical anniversary. It is meant for the theatre

## Radio Review

addict and the listener who does not follow the plays and actors of the Hebrew stage will get little out of this selection of memoirs and excerpts. But for the addicts — there are many in Israel — these little items evoke memories. The programme is edited by Yehoshua Ben-Porat and Rami Ben-Ephraim and successfully caters to theatre lovers.

Although August is a dead month in the Hebrew theatre, there is plenty of material in last week's edition to fill up an entertaining programme. The brief excerpts varied from "Le Maled Imaginaire" to Moshe's "Eldorado" and Tolstol to Sami Groneman. We heard that Yehoshua Ben-Porat has just celebrated his 50th anniversary although

this is not, in fact, his real jubilee. And, most interesting, we heard Moshe Halevi's reminiscences of Stefan Zweig's reaction to the Obel production of his "Jerusalem"; although Zweig was a pacifist, he accepted Halevi's interpretation of Jerusalem as a national fighter. And — as in all other programmes in this series — we learnt what happens to Israel actors when they reach the age of retirement; they go on appearing.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Pro and Con: Hillel Natan (Tel. 25.4.30); Solichet service from the Great Synagogue, Tel Aviv (tomorrow at 11.30 p.m.); Dances: "Tales of Broadway" (Mon. at 8.30); Hillel Natan's "Pro-Wee the Fiasco" (Tues. at 8.30); Tel Aviv Orchestra with Miriam Katz playing Brahms' First Piano Concerto (Tues. at 8.30); Features on Henry Miller (Wed. at 10.30); Reminiscences of the Russian Jewish actor Mikhail (Thurs. at 8.30).

## CHess


**PROBLEM No. 146**  
V. Korolov, Leningrad  
Specially composed for "The Jerusalem Post"



White Mate in Five (3).

Kel: Qh5; Kth5; Pth5, etc. (3)  
Kel: Qh1; Rth5; Pth5, etc. (3)  
White Mate in Five (3)

**PROBLEM No. 146**  
H. Himmelman, Sweden  
Specially composed for "The Jerusalem Post"



White Mate in Two (2).

Kel: Qh1; Rth5; Pth5, etc. (3)  
Kel: Qh1; Rth5; Pth5, etc. (3)  
White Mate in Two (2)

KOROLOV'S No. 146 was dedicated to Gagarin's flight. The piece at the centre of the board represents Earth, one half of which (Kel, Pth, etc. 3) is lit by the sun, while the other half (Qh1, Pth, etc. 3) is still dark. The specially composed "Pro-Wee" is represented by Qh5, representing a star, and it is the only piece that can move to the other half of the board.

**SOLUTIONS:** Problem No. 146 (Groneman & Himmelman): Set. 1. Qh5-Qh1; 2. Qh1-Qh5; 3. Qh5-Qh1; 4. Qh1-Qh5; 5. Qh5-Qh1; 6. Qh1-Qh5; 7. Qh5-Qh1; 8. Qh1-Qh5; 9. Qh5-Qh1; 10. Qh1-Qh5; 11. Qh5-Qh1; 12. Qh1-Qh5; 13. Qh5-Qh1; 14. Qh1-Qh5; 15. Qh5-Qh1; 16. Qh1-Qh5; 17. Qh5-Qh1; 18. Qh1-Qh5; 19. Qh5-Qh1; 20. Qh1-Qh5; 21. Qh5-Qh1; 22. Qh1-Qh5; 23. Qh5-Qh1; 24. Qh1-Qh5; 25. Qh5-Qh1; 26. Qh1-Qh5; 27. Qh5-Qh1; 28. Qh1-Qh5; 29. Qh5-Qh1; 30. Qh1-Qh5; 31. Qh5-Qh1; 32. Qh1-Qh5; 33. Qh5-Qh1; 34. Qh1-Qh5; 35. Qh5-Qh1; 36. Qh1-Qh5; 37. Qh5-Qh1; 38. Qh1-Qh5; 39. Qh5-Qh1; 40. Qh1-Qh5; 41. Qh5-Qh1; 42. Qh1-Qh5; 43. Qh5-Qh1; 44. Qh1-Qh5; 45. Qh5-Qh1; 46. Qh1-Qh5; 47. Qh5-Qh1; 48. Qh1-Qh5; 49. Qh5-Qh1; 50. Qh1-Qh5; 51. Qh5-Qh1; 52. Qh1-Qh5; 53. Qh5-Qh1; 54. Qh1-Qh5; 55. Qh5-Qh1; 56. Qh1-Qh5; 57. Qh5-Qh1; 58. Qh1-Qh5; 59. Qh5-Qh1; 60. Qh1-Qh5; 61. Qh5-Qh1; 62. Qh1-Qh5; 63. Qh5-Qh1; 64. Qh1-Qh5; 65. Qh5-Qh1; 66. Qh1-Qh5; 67. Qh5-Qh1; 68. Qh1-Qh5; 69. Qh5-Qh1; 70. Qh1-Qh5; 71. Qh5-Qh1; 72. Qh1-Qh5; 73. 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